

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR  
Barometer 29.68

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 28 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 88  
Humidity " 94 " 69

June 28 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 84  
Humidity " 85 " 77

2957 日六十月五

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1915.

一拜禮 日八廿月六英倫 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### RUSSIAN SUCCESSES CONTINUE.

### ENEMY BATTALION ANNIHILATED NEAR THE VISTULA.

### A Significant Conference at Vienna.

### SOUTH AFRICA WANTS TO SEND A CONTINGENT.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### SOUTH AFRICA ANXIOUS TO SEND OVERSEAS CONTINGENT.

June 27, 4.40 p.m.  
In Johannesburg a strong movement, supported by prominent  
Dutchmen, has started in favour of despatching an overseas  
contingent.

### RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

### HEAVY SLAUGHTER OF GERMANS.

June 27, 9.00 p.m.  
A Petrograd communique says:—On the Narew front the  
Germans' unsuccessful offensive in the Omuleff valley was most  
costly. Heaps of bodies were left before our trenches. We  
regained lost ground in the Ojitz valley. A fierce Russian  
offensive near Pzemyz is developing, with desperate  
bayonet fighting. An enemy battalion, caught by our entangle-  
ments near Zivikhost, where the Vistula leaves Galicia,  
was annihilated by a cross-fire. The Taneff front is calm. In a  
counter-attack in the direction of Zolkieff, Lemberg, supported  
by an armoured train, we captured two thousand prisoners and thirteen  
machine-guns. There has been fierce fighting at Bobrk, twenty  
miles south-east of Lemberg. We continue to repulse desperate  
attacks from great Austro-German forces. On the Dniester we have  
captured another thousand prisoners.

### FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

### A LIVELY NIGHT.

June 27, 6.40 p.m.  
A Paris communique says:—There has been a rather lively  
night between the Oise and the Aisne. The Germans made a most  
violent attack last night at Bagatelle. The enemy was driven back  
after an extremely hot struggle.

There was fighting all night long on the Heights of the Meuse;  
all our gains were maintained. The Germans poured incendiary  
shells on Arras.

French aviators have seriously damaged Douai station.

### SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCES AT VIENNA.

June 27, 4.05 p.m.  
Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and Herr Jagow (Minister for  
Foreign Affairs) have arrived at Vienna to confer with the Austrian  
Foreign Minister.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has given an audience to Dr. von  
Bethmann Hollweg. There is much speculation as to their move-  
ments in view of the recent peace talk in Germany and of the  
financial situation.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### VARYING SUCCESS IN GALICIA.

June 27, 4.05 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that there is fierce  
fighting on the Narew front where the Russians are mostly suc-  
cessful, but they have been compelled to give ground in the Ojitz  
Valley, the German heavy guns completely destroying one work by  
"annihilating fire."

The communique reports that the Germans attacked three  
times on the Vistula southward of Pilitza and were repulsed with  
grave losses.

The enemy in the region of Lemberg failed to make headway,  
while the Russians continued their successes in the battle of the  
Dniester.

The remainder of the enemy in the Kozary district have been  
driven beyond the river.

We captured the remainder of the Austro-German force which  
crossed the Dniester further to the east, and notwithstanding the  
disastrous results of these crossings, the enemy attempted further  
crossings during the night-time. The battle continues.

### FRENCH CREDIT INTACT.

(Havas Telegram.)

June 25.  
The French Chamber of Deputies cheered the speech by M.  
Ribot the Minister for Finance, who, reviewing the financial  
situation, declared that French credit was intact after eleven months  
of war.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this  
page they will be found on the Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### A HEROIC FRENCH FEAT.

June 26, 12.55 p.m.  
Details received in Paris of the capture of the Alsatian village  
of Metzeral show it as one of the most heroic of French feats of  
arms. The enemy had transformed Metzeral into a fortress, the  
streets were barricaded with barbed wire and with cars masking  
machine guns. Terrific fighting was carried on all night in the  
cemetery where the Germans had mined the vaults, which blew up  
when the French entered. Then followed the grimmest conflicts  
in the houses, the "Blue Devils," as the French Alpini are  
styled, driving the Germans from cellars and barns and killing  
them all. At day break there were found piles of dead in the  
streets. Fighting in the forest on the banks of the Fecht was also  
most fierce. Here Bavarians were the defenders. French shells  
rooted up the trees in hundreds and then the infantry advanced.  
They had to cross trenches filled with barrels of pitch, which the  
enemy ignited by electricity, but the Frenchmen, with undaunted  
courage, took all the positions. As a result of the success at Fecht  
the capture of Maenster is shortly expected.

### MR. BRYAN ENTERTAINED BY HIS FRIENDS.

June 26, 12.55 p.m.  
A message from New York reports that Mr. W. J. Bryan has  
been the hero of a demonstration under the auspices of the  
"Friends of Peace" Society. The gathering was presided over by  
the Socialist, Weissmann, and was attended by fifteen thousand  
people, mostly German-Americans. Captains Boyed and Paper, the  
German attaches, and other Germans, as well as the Austrian and  
Turkish ambassadors, were present. Mr. Bryan on entering was  
cheered. He beamed on one enthusiast who shouted: "Dree  
cheers for Bryan, the next President. Hoo! Hoo!" The  
German band then began to play "Die Waecht am Rhein" but  
suddenly broke into "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Chairman  
welcomed Mr. Bryan to this German atmosphere. Mr. Bryan, in a  
speech full of pious wishes for peace, bitterly attacked American  
papers which, he said, had tried to assassinate him. Mr. Bryan,  
however, refused to support a resolution demanding an embargo on  
the export of arms. The meeting wound up by the Chairman  
standing on the table and shouting: "War with Germany is  
impossible; German-Americans will not permit it."

### NAVAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

June 26, 5.40 p.m.  
According to the Supplementary Estimates issued to-day, the  
additional number of men and officers required for the Navy for  
the year ending 31st March, 1916, is fifty thousand, in addition to  
the original estimate of 250,000.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

### RAINS KEEP THINGS QUIET.

June 26, 5.40 p.m.  
A Paris communique reports calm everywhere. A torrential  
downpour has rendered the ground impracticable, checking our  
progress.

### ALLIES' GAINS MAINTAINED.

June 27, 5.25 a.m.  
A Paris communique says: Infantry actions north of Arras  
ended, at night, in our maintaining our gains. A German attack  
on the heights of the Meuse was repulsed. Elsewhere there has  
merely been cannonading.

### THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

June 26, 6.35 p.m.  
The papers state that the National Register on the lines of the  
census, will require every man to state his age, permanent address,  
occupation, whether married or single, whether he has any physical  
disability and whether he is prepared to enlist or to do other war  
work.

### RUSSIANS' BIG CAPTURES.

June 26, 6.33 p.m.  
It is stated in Petrograd that during the seven weeks fighting  
in the retreat from Galicia the Russians captured one hundred and  
thirty thousand men, three hundred machine guns and fifty other  
guns.

### MORE ABOUT GERMAN CROP PROSPECTS.

June 26, 5.35 p.m.  
According to the Amsterdam Handelsblad the German crop  
prospects are most unfavourable. In some places a complete failure  
is expected. The cattle are being fed on leaves of trees owing to  
drought.

### GERMANY'S PLANS ANENT THE RUSSIANS.

June 26, 6.35 p.m.  
The progress of the retreat of the Russians and their ability to  
continue hitting back at the pursuing forces will be closely watched  
in the coming days, and it is certain that the Germans will not be  
deterred by occasional blows from endeavouring to carry out their  
plan, namely: that of separating the central and southern armies  
and dealing a smashing defeat. Hitherto this object has not been  
accomplished but it is in nowise abandoned. Experts, however,  
are confident that the Grand Duke Nicholas will hold the armies  
together at any cost, and will never hesitate to retreat if it serves  
his purpose, and make the enemy pay dearly for every yard of  
territory he gains.

### RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

June 26, 8.25 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Minister of  
War has resigned.

### GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

June 27, 5.25 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a German  
submarine has been sunk near Borkum after a serious explosion on  
board. The commander and two members of the crew, who were  
on the conning tower, are believed to have been saved, the remain-  
der of the crew being drowned.  
[Borkum is an island at the mouth of the Ems, 25 miles N.W.  
of Emden.]

### SUPPRESSED FOR ADVOCATING PEACE.

June 27, 5.25 a.m.  
The German Socialist organ Vorwaerts has been suppressed for  
publishing an article advocating peace.

(Continued on page 5.)

## TELEGRAMS.

### SWEDISH GENDARMES FOR CHINA.

### GENERAL HJALMARSON'S SCHEME.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

London, Received June 27.  
It is reported from Stockholm that General Hjalmarson has re-  
turned having concluded negotia-  
tions with the Chinese Govern-  
ment for the establishment of a  
Swedish gendarmerie in China.  
General Hjalmarson proposed the  
establishment of a corps of three  
thousand men at Huanan with  
twenty instructors, and of a  
central bureau at Peking with a  
school for officers and non-com-  
missioned officers and four  
hundred cadets. Only the diplo-  
matic negotiation between the  
Swedish and Chinese Govern-  
ments remain to be completed.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

### CONDENSED.

The enemy has been driven  
back after an all night fight near  
the Aisne.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg has  
had an audience with the Emperor  
Francis Joseph.

The German attack on the  
Narew front was repulsed with  
very heavy loss.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and  
Herr Jagow have arrived in  
Vienna to confer with the Aus-  
trian Foreign Minister.

An enemy battalion got caught  
in the Russian entanglements  
near Zivikhost and was annihila-  
ted by a cross-fire.

It is proposed to establish a  
Swedish gendarmerie in China.  
General Hjalmarson has just  
returned to Stockholm after con-  
cluding negotiations with the  
Peking Government.

### NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears  
on page 2, Commercial News on  
page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

### DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

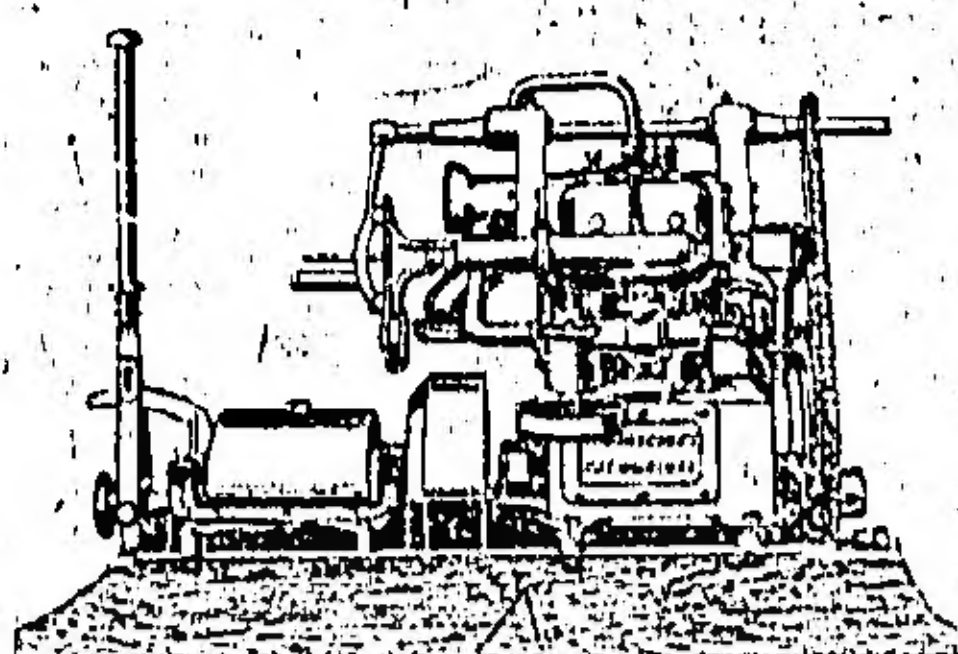
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Sale of Household Furniture  
No. 9, Lee House St.—G. P.  
Lammert—2.30.

Wednesday, June 30.  
Sale of Caros & China, G. P.  
Lammert's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.  
Corinthian Yacht Club General  
meeting—8 p.m.

Thursday July 1.  
General Holiday.



## NOTICES



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Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of  
Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.  
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to

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& CO., TOKYO, JAPAN.

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SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

## ASTHMA

CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated,  
and sit up all night cough-  
ing and gasping for breath when a  
SINGLE dose of

### NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt  
relief and ensure a good night's  
rest? This, the only genuine cure  
for Asthma, discovered by Mr.  
NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and  
a sufferer for many years, will, if  
taken when necessary, effect a  
radical cure of this erstwhile in-  
curable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S.  
WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all  
Chemists and Patent Medicine  
Vendors.

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### GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese  
graduate versed in litera-  
ture, has been a teacher to Eu-  
ropean officials and merchants in  
this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of train-  
ing Europeans to pass in the  
Chinese examination; and is pos-  
sessed of a first rate certificate  
as a Chinese teacher. He has also  
a good knowledge of Mandarin  
and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the  
Chinese language are requested  
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-  
graph" office or direct to No. 160,  
Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

### WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL  
MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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Boots, Shoes and Leather.  
Chemicals and Druggists'  
Sundries.

China, Earthenware and Glass  
ware.

Cycles, Motor Cars and Ac-  
cessories.

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Goods.

Fancy Goods and Perfumery.

Hardware, Machinery and  
Metals.

Jewellery, Plate and Watches.

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etc., etc.

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It is the remedy for your own ailment. No follow-up dis-  
cuss. Good cheap advice sent by post to the LA PAIN  
MED. CO., HAYES, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND. LONDON, ENGLAND.  
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## HOTELS.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

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the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and  
Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m.  
to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

MANAGER.

Telephone No. 197.

Tel. Address: "COMFORT."

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

FRANK L. COOKE,  
Manager.

## THE CARLTON HOTEL.

PERFECT SANITATION,

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices.  
Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most  
Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect  
these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing  
Rooms.

Under Personal Management of  
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

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These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished through-  
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Travellers and Local Residents, being most Centrally situated. Special Terms  
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Single Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot  
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Inspection cordially invited: full particulars may be obtained either  
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EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM  
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Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining  
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout  
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large  
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold  
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and  
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to  
Tel. Add. "Phoenix." THE MANAGER.

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FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL

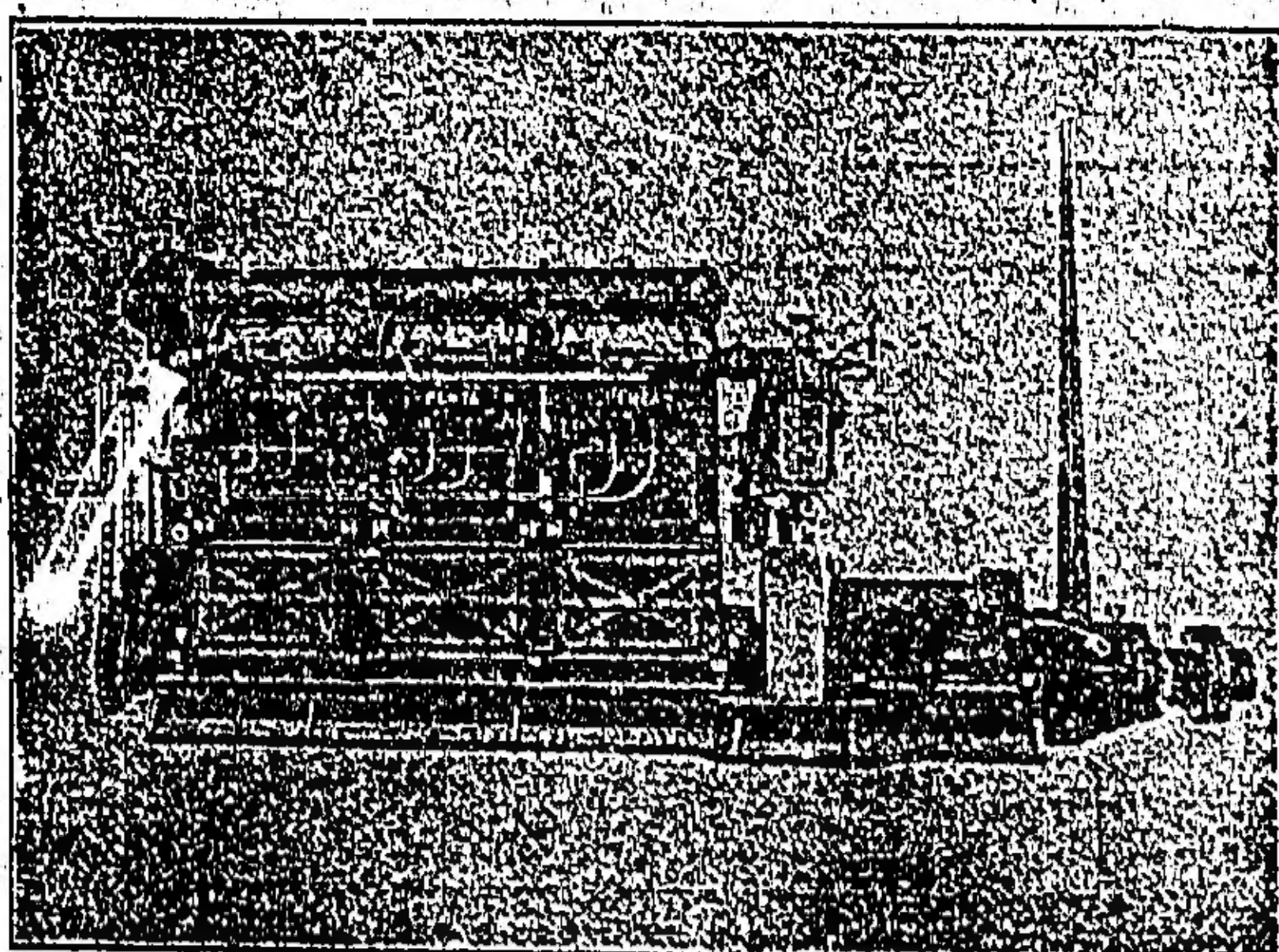
Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in  
Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social  
Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager

## NOTICES

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PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK.  
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Two Sizes—2.3 h.p. & 3.5 h.p.

Batteries or Magnetos

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### MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

## OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Silent Service.

German successes have most  
been gained by the mine or the  
submarine, a comparatively new  
method of warfare. And "What  
are our submarines doing?" is  
often asked. When our sub-  
marines get a chance they will  
not be long in showing the  
readiness to tackle the enemy's  
his own game. That they are  
not behind their foes in daring  
resource is illustrated by the ad-  
ventures of the British submarine  
which brought consternation to  
Constantinople, an exploit which  
is surely not forgotten. It instils  
confidence in what will happen  
the enemy when his ships venture  
from the security of their impen-  
trable defenses. The British  
sailor of to-day is of the same  
dauntless, bull-dog composition  
as his ancestors and the critic  
may keep their troubled mind  
easy. Britannia still holds the  
trident.

Daily Press.

A Plea for China.

We see and read signs of  
daily. At present the most start-  
ling fact is the astounding rapidity  
with which the National Fund  
idea is taking hold of the mind  
of the masses—rich and poor,  
male and female. We include  
women, because they are as active  
in pursuit of accomplishing  
great things as the men. Every-  
where, every town, every hamlet is  
busy collecting and storing money  
to meet the great forward national  
movement. Workmen's names ap-  
pear in the list of subscribers.  
We do not enquire into the  
reasons that have so impressed the  
native mind. But the prominent  
idea is, "We must do this or  
perish." Yet it is not a growth  
from despair, but the fruit of  
hope. The Chinaman does not  
mean to perish. He means to  
live and to preserve his great  
heritage intact. The Chinaman  
is always ready to admit that he  
is greatly lacking in the impor-  
tant element of forethought. He  
laughs at his own folly. He gives  
to the foreigner the credit of  
knowing the future. His pro-  
cedure is convincing. "Look at our  
seaports—see where those large  
tongues stand. We knew nothing  
about the value of those sites.  
The foreigners realised their value  
when they first saw them and  
bought them from us for a song!  
This fact worries his mind. He  
feels that he is being duped and  
befooled in every transaction, com-  
mercial or political. We think  
differently.

China Mail.

Accuracy of Gun Fire in the

British Navy.

There is, of course, no informa-  
tion regarding the 15 in. gun, the  
ships carrying which have only  
entered the Fleet since the war  
began. The 13.5 in. gun was  
used for the first time in 1912  
when the percentage of hits to  
rounds fired was 58 per cent. In  
the following year this had in-  
creased to 68.66 per cent, and in  
1914 to 85.43 per cent. It must  
be admitted that we have here not  
only evidence of the efficiency of  
the gun-layer, but of the modern  
gun-control system, and also of  
the success of the modern weapon  
and all the appliances placed by  
the manufacturer at the disposal  
of the gun-crew. The latest 12 in.  
guns continue to show a per-  
centage between 52 and 55 per  
cent. of hits to rounds fired. The  
latest 8 in. breech-loading gun,  
which is extensively used in the  
later battleships, also shows im-  
provement. In 1911-12 the per-  
centage of hits to rounds fired was  
only 49; in 1913 it increased to  
53.21, and in 1914 to 64.75. It  
should be remembered that the  
target is enormously smaller than  
would be the enemy's ship, so  
that one can understand that if in  
practice, under all conditions of  
weather, such percentage is  
attained, the results will be even  
better in a real war. This 4 in.  
breech-loader has also a per-  
centage exceeding 50 per cent, as is  
the case also with the 4.7 in.  
quickfiring.

For a good solid meat with  
Carrots or Table of Hot  
Wines & Liquors of the Best.  
—ALEXANDRA CAFE.



## GENERAL NEWS.

## A Singapore Charge.

The case of Arthur Edward Brown, signal sergeant at Fort Ranning, was mentioned before Mr. E. L. Talm, first magistrate last week and postponed. Brown is charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant with respect to \$50 worth of white counting, in the form of flags.

## To All Whom it May Concern.

Anyone having custody of any will or other documents or property of the late Mr. William Murray sometime manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, is requested to communicate with Messrs. Craig, Kerr and Macnaughtan, Glasgow.

## Germany's Lost Industries.

London, May 21.—Sprinkling at the general meeting of the British Broken Hill Company yesterday, the chairman said he was hopeful that a workable scheme would be evolved for the treatment of zinc concentrates in Great Britain. He also expressed the hope that the British Government would deal with German contracts in the same way as the Australian Government had done.

## A Tip for Hongkong.

What must surely be the very latest "feature" at any London railway terminus is the Edison electric truck, which has been seen careering up and down the long platforms at Paddington. A porter, standing on it amidst the luggage, utters it drolly amongst the traffic, announcing his coming by a clanging bell. It certainly makes for expedition, if for nothing else.

## Vacated.

The offices of Inspector of Police, Penang, and Probationary Inspector, Penang, recently held by Messrs. Walter Mulcock and James McCallum, respectively, and the office of Laboratory Assistant, Pathological Department, Singapore, recently held by M. R. Parthasarathy, are declared to have been vacated by the absence of the holders thereof without leave or reasonable excuse.

## "A Respectful Refusal."

Writing on Mr. Redmond's position in regard to the "Coalition" Government in this week's issue of *Reynolds Newspaper*, Mr. T. P. O'Connor says:—"Home Rule, English and Irish, cannot see the entrance into the Cabinet of so many political opponents without some apprehension as to the future of Home Rule. Mr. Redmond, I am sure, could have had a seat in the Cabinet if he had desired it, and his presence would certainly have added strength and prestige to the Ministry, and would at the same time have been a great object-lesson and a guarantee for the future of Home Rule of the most valuable character, for nobody could be foolish enough to believe that if Mr. Redmond were fit to be a Minister of the Empire he was not fit to be Prime Minister of his own country. I understand that Mr. Redmond has respectfully refused the offer, and I have no doubt that he felt such refusal was imposed upon him by the conditions of Irish public life. The Irish party has a long unbroken tradition behind it of single-minded and self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of Ireland, and probably many of Mr. Redmond's countrymen might think that he would have broken that tradition, or would at least be charged with breaking it, if he were to take any office until Home Rule had been established. Anyhow, whatever Mr. Redmond did would have been approved by the Irish people, over whom he has a hold stronger than any leader since Parnell, and stronger perhaps than Parnell's."

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## A GERMAN'S BATTLE EXPERIENCE

Landsturm at Front.

A few days ago the last train full of Landsturm men left Southern Baden for Rastatt and other training grounds. Most of them came from across the Swiss border, where they had been called up by the German consuls. Three trains steamed out of Lorrach station on Wednesday last, each carrying 500 men. They all tried to look cheerful, though many of them were not; they sang, shouted, and waved their hats to the civilians who crowded on the platform and who had offered them cigars, cigarettes, and flowers and cheerfully as future heroes. Germany is drawing upon her last reserves. They are not so enthusiastic at heart as they seem when leaving in these crowded trains, and the letters from the front of others who have preceded them have opened the eyes of all to the fate that awaits them.

One of these letters has just come to my notice. It was written after a four months' experience of the war by a Saxon who had been through the campaign in Flanders last October, and who had made a close acquaintance with the British troops in the North of France. He writes:—

Little did we think as we were put in the train at Dresden at nine o'clock in the morning that we should be made to face the enemy immediately after our arrival. Nineteen of us were of the Landsturm. We expected to be put in charge of some depot at the rear. But the length of our journey began to excite our doubts, especially on the fourth day, and we wondered what was to become of us. We reached our final station in Belgium at five o'clock in the afternoon and expected to get a rest. Instead, we were told immediately to unload our train, get our convey ready and start off that very evening. [The man belonged to the Artillery Reserve, and his section was to form part of an artillery convoy.]

## The Sights of War.

It was dark when we started in our waggons. Uphill and downhill we drove helter-skelter, through towns and villages, by fields and woods, till the early morning. Our weary night ride was made more uncomfortable when we learned that we were near the enemy. You can imagine the creepy feeling that came over us. In the morning we drew up in front of a big farm and hoped to get a rest. We were again disappointed. After two hours we received hurried orders to start. We kept on all day, till six o'clock in the evening, when we got to a great country place with farm houses and sheds. I was detailed for sentry service for the first five days, and what I went through then cannot be described. You may imagine the state I was in when we were called upon to take part in a sharp battle which developed around us.

The action took place not far from Courtrai, as the writer explains, and opposite the British lines. We had to keep within five or six hundred yards in the rear of the fighting, and to drive into the firing line itself to deliver ammunition. I shall never forget the horrors I witnessed. Oh, the ghastly things one sees behind the firing line. [This first action seems to have been at Roulers.]

The sight of the wounded brought back on stretchers and the "franc-tireurs" who have been shot, including a twelve-year-old girl, the dead conveyed away in carts, with the hand of one corpse dangling out over the side, burning houses, cattle and people scurrying away in flight, I shall never forget. Till late at night we were in the open field in a pouring rain with burning farms in all directions and with terrified cattle. Glad we were to be allowed to bivouac at last in the street of a village. When I recall this first day, I am amazed at the callousness with which we see the same things now. What does it matter to us now if we come across destroyed or burning houses and hundreds of wounded? We get accustomed to sights like these. Therefore we all long for the day when Germany will secure a favourable peace.

## Flight of the People.

As we passed down the road next day we saw hundreds of men, women, and children who had to hurry away from their homes, leaving everything they owned behind, in order to save their lives. It gets into one's throat to see so much misery—women weeping, carrying children in their arms or strapped to their backs and the bigger ones holding on to the clothes of their mothers and looking terrified. The men look sullen and distrustful, and some of them painfully push in wheelbarrows a few things such as bedding which they have saved. Some drive a cow or a pig before them for food. More horrible it is to see the infirm and helpless, some more than 70 years of age, sitting or being carried on stretchers.

## An Avenue of the Dead.

At four in the afternoon an order comes for ammunition. The first four waggons quickly get ready and start away at a gallop. We follow as best we can along sheltered ways and keep close to the woods, driving over fields and meadows. Each man then carried two shell crates weighing about 130lb. forward through the woods. The ground is marshy and there is no path. We go in single file and the shells and bullets crash through the trees. We have to go down and crawl. A bullet just whizzes past my face, missing me by a hair's breadth. We jump from behind one tree to another with our heavy baskets. At the edge of the woods we see at a glance where the battery is firing. We have to cross an open space of 100 yards going and coming. As we rush back, three men are missing. Twelve times we had to make the journey, and as night came we sat on our waggons rifles in hand.

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## TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next—English baths and kitchen ranges, hot and cold water, Electric light. First class appointments throughout, including water carriage system. "PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court, 2 & 3 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5 Roomed, Houses with Tennis Courts. Four roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town. Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Limited.

TO LET.—Houses in Torres Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

In the morning we had just had some soup when twelve waggons were again ordered forward with ammunition. The number of wounded coming along became appalling. Three of our waggons came back on stretchers, and one of them shouted to me, "You see that my presentation was right." We passed by a road which was one picture of ghastly horror. We called it "The Avenue of the Dead." Corpses of every category of arms lay about, mostly in the positions in which the men fell and with the rifles still by them. The horror of it! It was impossible to avoid the corpses, and we had to drive over them.

## Destroyed by British Shells.

Again four of us were left on the battlefield, I myself was not able to get away till night, when I crawled back. Glad I was to get an order to drive with 16 waggons to fetch ammunition at Courtrai. We stayed there two days. Eight waggons remained behind, and the whole detachment met a horrible fate. Nine enemy aeroplanes had sighted them and pointed them out to the British batteries. Fourteen officers and 180 men were lost. This was not all. Two more waggons were lost the following day. The men were quickly unloading when a hail of shell suddenly fell on them. One wagon and all the horses, with the driver, were instantly destroyed by the first shell.

I was sent to bury the dead; before morning I found myself between two burning haystacks. Suddenly shells burst all round. Then rifle bullets came. I had to decamp. The question was how to get away by the quickest route. Valuable ammunition had to be got into safety. We made wild dashes. We had no lights on the road, and this was encumbered by the batteries and columns on the march, all in a chaotic state. The enemy was coming on us in masses and getting always nearer. It was a mad chase for an hour until reinforcements arrived, and the advance of the enemy was checked by flank movements on both sides. We have been holding the same position ever since.—Exchange.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—Broadwood Road, on Ridge East of Happy Valley, a 5 Roomed Detached House standing on its own grounds. For particulars apply to C. E. WARREN & Co.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

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TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street. Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—For immediate occupation one 3/4 roomed small Bungalow with a compound, anywhere up on the Peak. Apply stating location, rent, etc. to "Z" c/o "The Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Immediately expert Stenographer-Typist for legal office. Apply with full particulars stating age experience and salary required and enclosing three recent references. "LEX" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chop Man Woh West Point, Singapore. Fatkee, Halphong. Kihengleong c/o Chop Jinlee, Singapore. Kwongmowchan, Kuala Lumpur.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. "Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd. Janyuen, Shanghai. Poonlong Gubilit Street, Shanghai.

Nglankes Bonham St. W. Swatow. Kwangziangseang, Shanghai. Maute, Shanghai. R. BLACK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 25th June, 1915.

## FATHER O'REILLY'S DEATH.

The ancient hospital of the Knights of the Order of St. John has perhaps the largest ward of all homes for the sick in Europe, writes a *Manchester Guardian* correspondent from Malta. The severely wounded are few. I talked with two of the Dublin. One had lain two hours between two dead bodies before he could be bayonetted. Father O'Reilly, the chaplain who was with the Dubliners at the landing, was like some old crusading priest, the soldiers proudly told, encouraging all to do by word only but by example as well. He had taken a rifle and a bandolier for his protection against the treacherous foe, but a bullet soon found its billet in him. He would not stay, another shot struck him, another, then another, and a fifth killed him.

## NOTICES.

*Maspero freres*

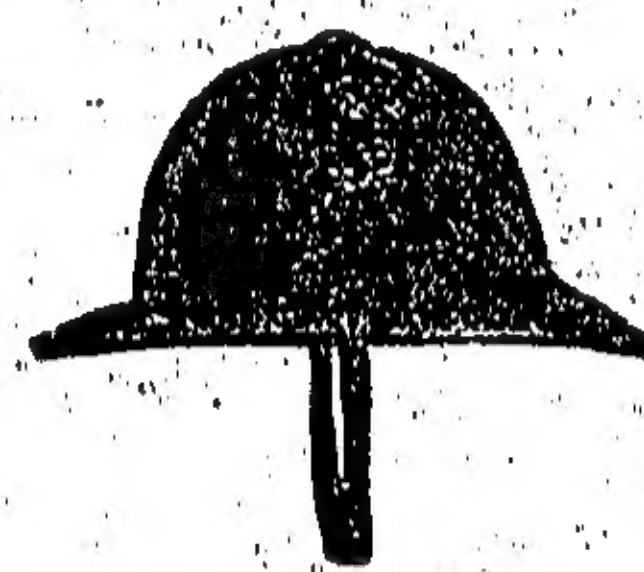


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THE GATES OF WRATH, Arnold Bennett.  
MIRAGE, Temple Thurston.  
VIRGINIA PERFECT, Percy Wabbling.  
DATE OF THE DESERT, Ozonham.  
THE UNOFFICIAL HONEYMOON, Dolf Wyllarde.  
THE STREET CALLED STRAIGHT.  
FIRE IN STUBBLE, Baroness Orczy.  
THE SECRET WOMAN, Phillpotts.  
THE SEARCH PARTY, Birmingham.  
HILL RISE, W. B. Maxwell.  
LIGHT FREIGHTS, W. W. Jacobs.  
SPLENDID BROTH, Pett Ridge.  
JOSEPH, Frank Danby.  
THE TYRANT, Mrs. Pastura.  
BOY, Marie Coralli.  
THE DEMON, O. N. & A. M. Williamson.  
ROUND THE RED LAMP, Conan Doyle.

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## BIRTHS.

YOUNG.—On June 20, 1915, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S.C. Young, a son.  
MARSHALL.—On June 20, 1915, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Marshall, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—CRAIG.—May 19, at Culmore, Archibald Smollett Campbell, elder son of Mr. Smollett Campbell, Commissioner Chinese Customs, Macao, to Theo Margaret Denise, daughter of late Gilbert V. Craig, of Culmore.  
WEEKS—EVANS.—May 26, at Alphington, near Exeter, John Ralph, of Shanghai, son of late C.D. Weeks, to Olive Kathleen Evans.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1915.

## THE SANITARY BOARD'S REPORT.

The Sanitary Board is an organization which, from its very nature, is perhaps more open to criticism than any other Government Department. While there is no room for two opinions as to how the Postal service, the Police or the Public Works Department should be carried on, sanitary work appeals to different minds in different ways; what A. thinks a good measure B. may deplore; and each man's method may have much to recommend it. This applies especially to systems of drainage, means adopted for the prevention of contagious or infectious diseases, and a host of other matters. Thus it is out of the Sanitary Board's power to please everybody; to satisfy A. without arousing the ire or the adverse criticism of B. Read impartially the Report of this department for the past year shows that good progress has been made and that, if the Board itself have wasted much valuable time in silly discussion, the employees and active officials have not been entirely idle.

From the extracts which we published on Friday it is clear that useful steps have been taken towards checking disease, towards a better arrangement in regard to the burial grounds and towards proper supervision where slaughter-houses etc. are concerned. We should like to see that more had been done in connection with the overhauling of insanitary premises; there is still the old tendency on the part of the Board to say: "See how dirty these places are!" and then to confine its energies to talk. Further efforts have been made in the direction of rendering houses rat-proof, and figures show that a very satisfactory war has been waged against obstruction of various sorts.

But while endeavouring to see the Report with an unbiased eye and to forget that we have ever had occasion to question the Board's wisdom or activity, we cannot be blind to the fact that an excellent case can be made out on paper which may by no means entirely tally with what exists or does not exist, as the case may be. When the Sanitary Board's Report says that such and such measures have been taken for the spread of plague or for the destruction of mosquitoes, or that so many rat-infested areas have been cleared, we are bound to give unreserved credence to the statement. But we are not going to allow such statements, and such belief in them, to persuade us that, by these performances, the whole field of usefulness has been exhausted or that, for the \$353,431.05 which the Colony spent on this department during 1914, it has had its full value. Our columns during 1914 showed plainly enough that the Sanitary Board has only too often left undone those things which it ought to have done, and from what we have seen during the first six months of 1915, there seems none too great a disposition on its part to amend itself. Abuses to which attention has been drawn dozens of times are still to be found; and while the Board in solemn conclave is discussing the desirability of allowing someone to erect a water closet—with as much argument as though such a thing were a new and dangerous institution—offences which it would cost little or nothing to see to (say, for which, in many cases, men are already being paid to attend to) remain free. Can it be for the good of the Colony that foul-smelling dust-carts should parade DesVaux Road at five or six o'clock in the day in such weather as we have had during the past week; or that coolies should ladle out, lingeringly and lovingly, the contents of a drain in the European quarter just when people are taking their after-dinner stroll? Is it good that the ditches should be permitted to rinse our clothes in the filthiest water, and spit on them while they iron them; that a dripping and stench-smitting native coffin should be borne along Queen's Road Central at eleven o'clock on a hot morning, and that our pavements should be expectorated upon just as freely and as frequently as the coolie elements do? We could enumerate many other matters concerning which we find no satisfactory mention in the Report; but perchance we have said enough already to show that our Sanitary Board has still not quite reached a state of perfection.

## Trade with the Enemy.

While German Americans are uttering loud "Hoohs" for Mr. Bryan, we must needs do the same over the Foreign Office cable which appeared in our Extra yesterday. On and after July 28 trade with the enemy in this part of the world, as well as in Morocco and Persia, is to be at an end. British firms in Hongkong and the Treaty ports owe a big debt of gratitude to the China Association for having let no opportunity slip of pushing this very necessary measure. With the few persons who have, in the absence of any definite prohibition, carried on commerce with the enemy in China we cannot be expected to sympathize. If sense of honour and loyalty would not restrain them it was time that the law did so. Even now the path is not going to be an entirely easy one, for the complicated arrangements between firm and firm in a neutral country—with any number of middle-men taking a hand in the game—are not going to be settled all in five minutes. The month's grace allowed will be a busy one.

## Harbouring Resources.

Mr. McKenna's plea to the people at home to harbour resources is not ill-timed and may be said to have as much application to Hongkong as to anywhere else. We are quite sure that the public was not intended to take an alarmist view of the caution, but merely to use a little common sense—such as it refuses to use in normal times where reasonable economy is concerned. The people in all, or most, parts of the Empire who have the greatest need to lay the warning to heart are, it goes almost without saying, the very poor and the newly rich. Among the latter, and sometimes among other classes, extravagance is looked upon as a sign of "gentility." At home it is not uncommon to find the wives and daughters of successful shopkeepers turning up their noses at cold meat or made dishes—though perhaps there have been times when these would have been more than welcome to them! In London and the south of England this spirit is more marked than elsewhere, both among the class just mentioned and also among the extremely poor. Food that any sensible well-to-do household would make use of is thrown away by many a labourer's wife, even though the family must "make do" on bread and cheese. Inquiries made by various bodies have discovered the fact that many an East End household will live on steak at a shilling or eightpence a pound for one day and on fried fish or new bread and cheese for the remainder of the week. It is no wonder that we are the spot of continental nations whose housewives will furnish an appetizing and wholesome dinner on a third of the cost of an English meal in a corresponding class. Happily the Home exchequer and credit are good, but it is as well that the improvident should be pulled up with a useful reminder.

## The War and Prophecy.

On Friday we reprinted from a Home paper a quaint letter which spoke, with an amusing air of confidence, as to the present war's being that foretold by the Prophets which is to usher in the thousand years of peace. It is almost refreshing, in these materialistic days, to find anyone with so much simple faith left. The writer seems to have fixed on the year 1919 for the battle of Armageddon—a fact of less interest to us and our readers than the date at which peace will come and end this present war. The most interesting point in this letter is that which deals with "a mysterious cloud" which interposed itself between the British and German armies and in the midst of the cloud a host of shining figures. This seems to have driven the enemy back, a fact which makes one wonder why it had not timed its appearance a little earlier and have saved many valuable lives.

## DAY BY DAY.

WHAT'S DONE WE PARTLY MAY COMPUTE  
BUT KNOW NOT WHAT'S RESISTED.—Burns.

Count the Columns.  
On Saturday the Telegraph published 44 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37½ published.

The Mails.  
Australian Mail.—Due per a.s. Empire to-morrow.  
American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Close per a.s. Tenyo Maru to-morrow 11 a.m.  
Canadian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Tamba Maru 3 p.m.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Sinkiang to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.—\$315, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Otton, Ltd.—\$895, nom.  
China Fires.—\$148, sales and buyers.  
Indo-China.—\$104, buyers.  
Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd.—\$83½, buyers.  
Hongkong Lands.—\$108½, buyers.  
Hongkong Electric.—Co. Ltd. \$40, buyers.  
China and Manila.—\$4.95, buyers.  
Doiglas.—\$53½, buyers.  
China Sugars.—\$118, buyers.  
Langkate.—Tls. 39, buyers.  
Lazons.—\$35½, buyers.

## The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 97/16d.

## To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 58th anniversary of the Massacre of Cavapore.

## National Relief Fund.

The following subscription to the National Relief Fund is announced at home:—British Community and certain Chinese sympathisers at Canton (subscriptions March) £133 8s. 1d.

Commission for Hongkong. Mr. Hongkong residents will be pleased to hear that Mr. A. P. S. Sorey, who left here with the Hongkong Contingent, has been given a commission in the Middlesex Regiment.

## Opium.

At the Police Court, this morning a Chinese, who was found on board a Miao steam in unlawful possession of three bags of opium, was fined \$100, or in default one month.

Sir Robert Ho Tung Gold North. Sir Robert Ho Tung leaves Hongkong on Wednesday for a much-needed holiday. He is going north by the s.s. Fookwang and will probably be away two or three months.

## Remanded.

Before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged by Inspector Kerr with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of rope valued \$60. The arrest was made by C. O. Chan Taim. The case was remanded.

## Interesting Wedding.

The marriage arranged between Edgar Davidson, solicitor, of Hongkong, second son of Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson, of Liverpool, and Eva Geraldine, eldest daughter of the late Mr. E. G. Crew and Mrs. Crew, of Langford Lodge, Olifton, was taken place very quietly at Emmanuel Church, Olifton, during the last week in May.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The Telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 4.45 p.m. on June 27.  
Typhoon west of northern Luzon more than 100 miles distant. Direction unknown.  
10.30 a.m. June 28.  
Cyclone or typhoon west of northern Luzon, more than 100 miles distant. Moving W.N.W. or N.—By courtesy of the U.S. Consulate General.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN SEE-SAW.

Mr. Bryan Among His Friends.

It is impossible to feel no disgust at the latest performance of Mr. William Jennings Bryan. The world as a whole gave him credit for resigning his post as Secretary of State on purely conscientious grounds, and so, though few could see matters with his eyes, many felt at least sympathy for his position. Having given up his post, one feels that his only dignified course lay in withdrawing himself from public life altogether—at least till the times mend. Such a course, however, would not have fitted in with the self-advancing spirit of the man; and thus we have the edifying spectacle of an ex-Minister of State of a great country bobbing and bowing and grinning before a hybrid crowd that is loyal neither to Germany nor to America and that has helped to make the United States what it is. Conduct such as Mr. Bryan's brings its own punishment as he will find at the next elections. Fortunately there are millions of people in the United States who will have neither part nor lot with the German-Americans, who want to have nothing to say to them and who will most decidedly refuse to be dictated to or advised by them. If Germany wants peace she must choose a less paltry and under-handed method than her agents and friends in America are following.

## Peace Talk Again.

That Germans, or at least many of her people, would welcome peace is made tolerably clear by the article in *Vorwaerts* which has led to the extinguishing of that out-spoken periodical. Furthermore the "speculation" as to the interview between Kaiser Franz Josef and Count von Bethmann-Holweg has its significance. As we remarked the other day in these notes, peace does not come all at once, even in a small and unimportant war. There must be a beginning, followed by a very large number of happenings that are utterly trifling in themselves but which, taken together, show us in no uncertain manner the quarter in which the wind sits. Germany must see that every day her enemies are becoming stronger and more united, as well as more determined on her downfall. Every day the machinery for circumventing her—and if need be for starving her out—is being elaborated and brought nearer to perfection, while simultaneously her own attempts are becoming more and more abortive.

## A Losing Game.

In the North of France and in Alsace-Lorraine the tide is heavily against her; at sea her performances are becoming laughable, for while she has succeeded in sinking three British ships out of nearly fifteen hundred, in one week, she has lost a submarine in her own waters. The punishment that her troops are meeting with down in Alsace is perfectly awful, and the fighting on the Aisne and the Heights of the Meuse is just a record, latterly, of disappointment and set-backs. And while the Germans are thus consciously losing, they have the felicity of reading that important matters in Britain, whether financial or regards munitions, are steadily improving, and that whatever may be the opinions of her own unfortunate subjects upon peace, Britain, France, Russia and Italy are all for war to a finish.

## The Russians.

Russia is still, in many respects, the hardest of her problems. Two can play at the game she is meditating as regards cutting the Russian army in halves. Her huge mass of men out of which she apparently still hopes to get the maximum in cleavage power is making a target which cannot well be missed; moreover Russia also can work with masses if need be, and to such an extent that the army that was going to do the cleaving may find itself left between two fires.

## CONCERNING SIHON, KING OF THE AMORITES.

Notes of Sermon by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday Morning.

Text: Numbers XXI. 21. "And Sihon would not suffer Israel to pass through his border; but Sihon gathered all his people together, and went out against Israel into the wilderness." It might seem that this chapter from primitive history could scarcely concern us at this distant date, but it has been cited to justify the initial atrocity of the present war, the invasion of Belgium by the enemy troops on their way to make war on France. Sermons have been preached to German congregations upon this incident designed to reassure them as to the action of their country, which is condemned by every other nation in the world. It is good to infer that they need reassuring. We should be glad to think that many German Christians have misgivings about that attack on their defenceless neighbour, but if so it will take more than sermons on the case of Sihon to alter their judgment. Their own Chancellor blurted out the truth when he spoke openly of the attack on Belgium as a wrong, and the defences since offered have all been after-thoughts, including this from ancient Jewish history. It is absurd to compare a great Continental State falling on a little country like Belgium with the case of these wandering tribes faced by Sihon and his hosts. Necessity was pleaded, but the road through Belgium was not the only one. It was thought to be the easiest, but if necessity is to be pleaded for doing what we want to do under circumstances the most favourable to ourselves, there is an end to honour and obligation among men. The only necessity was Germany's self-created need for a speedy victory, which, thank God, she did not get. Little Belgium stood bravely in the breach. She aided by international law, and her king showed himself a high-souled gentleman, whose action is not for a moment to be compared with that of this truculent Amorite chief barring the only road to liberty against a people escaped from bondage. Then particularly we must note the point of treaty obligation. There is not even a "scrap of paper" in this Bible story. Supporting the Israelites had solemnly compacted with other nations that, in the general interest, the Amorite territory was to be kept inviolate, then there would have been a parallel between the ancient story and the contemporary one. But it would have been a parallel of infamy and unscrupulousness, and the one hero of the episode would have been this very Sihon, risking all for his good faith. The religious teachers of Germany seem never to have fairly faced this point. We have had several pronouncements on the war from their respected theologians, but they either ignore the Belgian case or repeat the assertion that Belgium was conspiring against her powerful neighbour, a fiction for which not a shadow of proof has even been offered to the world. The point needs no theologian or any other kind of expert to deal with it. Let it go to any common jury. The unanimous verdict will be at once that a man must keep his word, and that if you have got one sort of law or theology up your sleeve which will let him break that when it suits him, so much the worse for your theology or your law. What are we to think of this way of negating the Bible, particularly in the line which has claimed to take the lead in modern Biblical interpretation in the interests of enlightened Christianity? It is nothing but the old trick of going to the Bible for what you want, and ignoring all that does not happen to suit you. If we fail to judge the earlier parts of the Bible in the light of the later, we miss the large lesson of the whole, which is that of a progressive revelation as men were able to hear the maximum in cleavage power is making a target which cannot well be missed; moreover Russia also can work with masses if need be, and to such an extent that the army that was going to do the cleaving may find itself left between two fires.

## SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Trading With the Enemy.

A circular letter has been issued by Mr. John Johnston, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai), with reference to the resolution passed at the last general meeting, instructing the Committee to urge the authorities to legislate against trading with the enemy in China. Members of the Chamber who are open to trade with any British exporting house either directly or through local representatives, are asked to send their names to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. J. Norbury, 8 Peking Road. The names will be placed on record, and efforts will be made to bring together members of exporting firms, who are members of this Chamber with a view to the handling of trade which has previously passed through German firms. The following circular has also been issued by the British Chamber of Commerce:—

Dear Sir,  
The appended correspondence relating to the attempt of the Chinese Government to apply the Stamp Tax Laws on foreign exchange is circulated for your information, and it is suggested that members of this Chamber decline to comply with this illegal demand.

I am,  
Yours faithfully,  
J. J. NORBURY,  
Hon. Secretary.

have not yet wholly got over these difficulties. Christianity is still supposed by many to be identified with the duplicitous Jacob, the cruellest of the Davidic wars, the fearful maledictions of the imprecatory Psalms. It is dishonouring to the Bible not to study it according to knowledge and common sense, judging what is primitive and preparatory to the more fully developed, and subordinating all else to the perfect law of Christ. "Ye have heard," said our Lord, "that I was said to them of old time, but I say unto you." That is what we Christians have to go by. It can never be sufficient for us to be shown that this or that was permitted in days gone by. It were a poor business should we hark back to principle which have served their ancient time and have long ago been superseded. The most appalling of all possible calamities will have overtaken the world if the spirit of the savage is to command the resources of civilization, and the has really come to be the question at issue in the convulsion which is now proceeding. It will be the bare truth to say that the old heathen Gods have conquered Christ if men are to possess all these material resources and forget the lessons of good faith, humanity and conscience which have slowly grown up along with them to prevent civilization from being the final tragedy of this world, and to preserve a distinction between man and devil. The conquest of Canaan by the Israelites is no model for the nations of the modern world, though it had its place in the purposes of Providence in that far-off time. A cause which has to find support of that kind must be badly in need of buttressing, though indeed the old Bible history, fully treated, lends it no support at all. But even were that otherwise, the example for us is from the second Joshua, who came "not to destroy men's lives but to save them," imperishable words. He used when he had just been refused entrance to a Samaritan village on his way to Jerusalem, and his disciples wanted to "call down fire from heaven in punishment." "Ye know what manner of spirit ye are of," he said, then, and his own strong, gentle spirit is destined yet to win its way over even the stubborn heart of man. The clouds lower black, it is true, at this time on our world's horizon. But clouds will break, and in the new dawn we shall see how beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of Him that brings us the gospel of peace. May it be in our hearts to grant him free right of way, and say, "Prepare ye in the desert, and development" very plainly, we highway for our God.



## COMPANY MEETING.

Gande, Price and Company, Ltd.

The eighth ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Gande, Price and Company, Limited., was held at the offices of the company, to-day at noon, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, presiding. Those present were:—Messrs. S. C. Pank and Lo Po Wing (Directors) Messrs. J. J. Blake, O. Bond (Manager), M. A. Razack and J. H. Orberry.

The Chairman:—It is now past the time for which this meeting has been called, and there being a quorum present I will call on the Manager to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Manager having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, the report and accounts for the year ending 1914 having been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. I am pleased to inform you that the net profit for the year is \$10,709.44, which I think should be regarded as very satisfactory considering our trade receipts fell considerably owing to a general depression in business on account of the present crisis. Our turnover for the year was \$12,467.15 less than the previous year, and seeing that we made a fair profit during these bad times, I think we can safely say that our business is once again in a sound condition.

Our decrease in expenditure for the year was \$12,279.51 instead of \$9,495.51 as shown on the Balance Sheet, as a sum \$2,784.—allowed for Advertising Account was inadvertently included in our account for year 1913, whereas this amount should be shown in the account for 1914. We trust we shall still be able to maintain this reduction during the current year.

We have also provided a further sum of \$2,000.—in addition to the amounts allowed last year as reserves against Bid and Doubtful Debts at Taipei and Kobe Branches. We are doing our utmost to collect these outstanding debts, but it is a long and tedious business, as a greater part of these accounts is recoverable only by taking strong measures which would entail heavy expenses.

Our Steam Launch "Martell" was disposed of during the year under review at a profit of \$454.—

In conclusion, I think we can congratulate ourselves on the years working, and I sincerely trust that our next Balance Sheet will be equally as good, if not better than the present one. Our thanks are also due to our staff for the assiduity shown during the year.

I shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, any question which shareholders may wish to put.

The Chairman:—There being no questions I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as passed.

Mr. Blake:—I have much pleasure in recording.

The Chairman:—Proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Blake that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual manner. Against. Carried unanimously. The next item is the re-election of directors.

Mr. Orberry:—I propose the re-election for the ensuing year Messrs. Lau Po Wing and S. C. Pank, as directors.

Mr. Razack:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Orberry and seconded by Mr. Razack that Mr. Lau Po Wing and Mr. S. C. Pank, be re-elected as directors for the ensuing year, those in favour hold up their hands. Against. Carried unanimously. The next item is the re-election of auditors.

Mr. Bond:—I beg to propose Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews be re-elected as auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Blake:—I beg to second.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Bond and seconded by Mr. Blake that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year. Those in favour please signify in the usual way. Against. Carried unanimously. That is all the business gentlemen, I thank you for your attendance.

## JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

Reuter's wire last Monday informed us that the U.S.S. Arizona was "about" the largest in the world. We should like to hear the other side's view.

"A man of my client's standing cannot enter 'America,'" said a lawyer in court the other day. Is it America, or the client that we are expected to sympathise with?

A Telegraph reader takes exception to a recent headline of ours: "New Head of the Yarn Factory." It seems he thought it was our subtle way of announcing that Kaiser Wilhelm had got the sack.

Mr. McKenna must have been born lucky. Whenever we have wanted to borrow money we have never found queues of people waiting outside to lend us it. Our queues always wanted to collect money; not to lend it.

That useful word "practically."—"It is satisfactory to report that there were practically no complaints from, or friction with, the public during the year." (Our Sanitary Board's Report for the year 1914.)

It was stated, in connection with a local bankruptcy case last week, that "all the partners in the firm had absconded." Some firm, obviously.

When the Manila papers fall away from their good old custom of putting more matter into the headline than into the news item itself they always risk ambiguity. "Venus Arrives" is a case in point. Imagine the reader's disappointment when he discovers that the ab.ve merely refers to a cargo boat.

The statements that help.—Hongkong Magistrate: "She married before she died."

Scene: a Hongkong Court. Solicitor:—"The writ was served by leaving it in an empty house." Crown Solicitor:—"It seems to have found its way into the hands of a solicitor." How these lawyers love one another!

The educated compositor has been on the head this week, and a list of his sins, negligences and ignorances would fill a sheet. Over the Volunteer Orders he set "Correspondence" heading (guarding us against necessarily agreeing with "the opinions expressed"), he converted "Post and Packet" into "Post and Pheasant," while, in a local examination report, his version of "Theory Class" was "Three V. Class." We take it that memory was harking back, and that he was thinking of the lofty eminence which he occupied at the Particular Hongkong Kolidgewhereof he is a "graduate."

The German army's troubles are on the increase. The Kaiser has taken supreme command in Galicia. Getting into training for his job. Up Above, we take it. But its hard lines on his lackless troops here below.

At last the voice of our lamentation has been heard and the manners and customs of local piers are to be overhauled. The overhauling will be done gradually and experiments will first be tried on Tsim Sha Tsui Wharf, where henceforth, no person is allowed to expectorate. Should this answer, the same regulation may one day be made to apply to Blake Pier itself.

## A CHINESE TOBACCO COMPANY.

Branch in Hongkong. The society for the Protection of Native Trade has received a letter from the Nanyang Tobacco Company at Canton, offering to establish branches at Shanghai and other Yangtze ports if the Society will give its support to enterprise. This company was established more than a decade ago, and its principal factory is situated at Okin Bridge, Hongkong, while branch factories have been opened at Canton, Singapore, Bangkok and several other places. Over 1,000 men and women are employed at its Hongkong factory.—N. C. Daily News.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

June	1	...	Tons	295
"	2	...	"	313
"	3	...	"	322
"	4	...	"	296
"	5	...	"	287
"	6	...	"	320
"	7	...	"	299
"	8	...	"	319
"	9	...	"	293
"	10	...	"	289
"	11	...	"	337
"	12	...	"	287
"	13	...	"	256
"	14	...	"	301
"	15	...	"	303
"	16	...	"	283
"	17	...	"	284
"	18	...	"	257
"	19	...	"	256
"	20	...	"	298
"	21	...	"	250
"	22	...	"	263
"	23	...	"	262
"	24	...	"	270
"	25	...	"	272
"	26	...	"	265
"	27	...	"	272

Total to 27th. inst. 7,719

Daily average 285.9

## ALLEGED FORGED MORTGAGE.

Interesting Story of Chinese Property Deal.

This morning in the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies K. C. the case was commenced in which the validity of a certain mortgage on property in Hongkong is being called in question. Tong Shun No. 2 Breezy Terrace sued Fung Pin Shan and Fung Yee Chi, merchants, of Bonham Strand, claiming a declaration that certain property, Island Lot No. 556 is vested in the plaintiff absolutely free from all encumbrances, for delivery up of the possession of the premises and of a mortgage dated December 31, 1913, and an account of the rents and profits of the premises from January 21, 1915 until the premises are given up.

Mr. Eldon Potter or Messrs Hastings and Hastings appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. E. H. Sharp K. C. instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs Dawson, Lockyer, Dawson and Harston for the defendants.

Mr. Potter outlining his case said that the plaintiff was born in the Sanning District and had lived for some years in the United States. At all times material to this action and the proceedings which led up to it, he was interested as a partner in the Tung Hang Tai firm, in which firm there was also interested as partner, a man named Tung Yut-po or Tong Yan-po, who with the plaintiff, played an important part in the proceedings. In the year 1909 the plaintiff conceived the idea of investing money in landed property in Hongkong, the plaintiff being at that time in America carrying on his business there. For the purpose of his investments he remitted money to the Tung Hang Tai firm, and this was drawn by Tung Yut Po for the purpose of making the investments, to the extent of \$58,000. That sum was remitted during the course of a few months through the International Bank from Chicago. Tung Yut Po did in fact purchase two properties on the plaintiff's behalf and with his money. One property was Island Lot No. 556 and the other was, unfortunately the subject of another action. The value of the lot concerned in this action was \$26,500. Not only did the man buy the property but it was assigned to the plaintiff in his own name. In December 1913 Tung Yut Po mortgaged the property, improperly, in the name of the plaintiff. Their case was that Tung Yut Po mortgaged the property without any authority and indeed by impersonating the plaintiff, and in short the mortgage as far as they were concerned was a forgery by which he raised \$12,000.

Mr. Sharp indicated that the defendant claimed that Tung Shun the plaintiff's name was an alias of Tung Yut Po.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR SUMMER DRINKS  
**COLD FRESH MILK**  
**SOUR SKIM MILK**  
**STERILIZED**  
Make your own junket, we will furnish you with Rennet Tablets.  
**FREE OF CHARGE.**

## J. ULLMANN &amp; Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

**WRIST WATCHES.**

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

## LEAGUE TENNIS.

Results of Saturday's Play.

The following are the scores in the various League matches played on Saturday afternoon:—

Wigwam v. Civil Service.

Fewell and Le Breton beat Reed and Witcomb 11—0, beat Bidden and Tacchi 9—2, beat Hamilton and Ball 8—3.

Humphreys and Lambert lost to Reed and Witcomb 5—6, lost to Hamilton and Ball 5—8, beat Tacchi and Bidden 8—3.

Pederson and Carter lost to Reed and Witcomb 2—9, lost to Bidden and Tacchi 0—11, lost to Ball and Hamilton 3—8.

Total scores:—  
Wigwam ... ..58  
Civil Service ... ..48

Club de Recreio V.C.R.C.

Lopes and Remedios lost to Un How Fan and Wong Po Keung 4—7, lost to Ng Sze Yuen and Lo Man Pan 2—9, beat Wong Po Kie and Choa Po Min 6—5.

Marques and Yvanovich beat Un How Fan and Wong Po Keung 6—5, lost to Ng Sze Yuen and Lo Man Pan 3—8, lost to Wong Po Kie and Choa Po Min 2—9.

Lopes v. Yvanovich beat Un How Fan v. Wong Po Keung 6—5, lost to Ng Sze Yuen v. Lo Man Pan 5—6, lost to Wong Po Kie and Choa Po Min 5—6.

Total Scores:—  
Chinese R.C. ... ..60  
Club de Recreio, ... ..39

University v. Olympic.

Wei Wing Lok and Yung Hin Lung beat Smith and Christian 8—3, beat Vivasah and Higginbotham 9—2, beat Southerton and Hedley 6—5.

Ng Sze Kwong and Ng Sze Cheong beat Smith and Christian 8—3, beat Vivasah and Higginbotham 11—0, beat Southerton and Hedley 9—2.

Wei Wing Hqn and Wong Siong Cio beat Smith and Christian 7—4, beat Vivasah and Higginbotham 7—4, beat Southerton and Hedley 7—4.

Total scores:—  
University, ... ..7  
Olympic, ... ..27

Kowloon A. v. H.K.C.C.

Crisp and Hatterly Smith (K.A.) lost to R. and H. Hancock 3—8, beat Cary and Bover 9—2, beat Maas and Thursfield 10—1.

Hamilton and Evans (K.A.) lost to R. and H. Hancock 3—8, beat Cary and Bover 8—3, beat Maas and Thursfield 9—2.

Green and Abraham (K.A.) lost to R. and H. Hancock 4—7, beat Cary and Bover 10—1, beat Maas and Thursfield 10—1.

Total Scores:—  
Kowloon A. ... ..66  
H.K.C.C. ... ..35

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "KIYO MARU."

From MEXICAN, PERUVIAN, AND CHILIAN PORTS AND JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 26th June at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charge will be assessed on all goods remaining undelivered on 2nd July at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 11th July at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after 17th July.

E. DOI,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong June 26th 1915.

## WANTED.

WANTED:—Third Officer wanted for s.s. "Chansha" sailing 3rd July for Australia. Apply on board.

## BANK HOLIDAY.

UNDER Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, Thursday 1st July has been proclaimed a General Holiday and the Exchange Banks will be closed for business on that day.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1915.

## C.P.R.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S S.S. MONTEAGLE will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon

WEDNESDAY, 7th July (instead of 3rd July as previously advised) for VANCOUVER via the usual ports of call.

For Freight or Passage apply D. W. CRADDOCK, Gen'l Traffic Agent, Hongkong.

## NOTICE.

Thursday, July 1st 1915 (and until further notice) 25% cash discount will be allowed on all goods.

M. GAINS.

## NOTICE.

Alexandra Buildings. A vacancy occurs on July 1 for bachelor or married couple in Montpelier, Queen's Gardens.

## COOL AS A SEA BREEZE

The new idea and the true idea in Summer Underwear as exemplified by

B. V. D.

LOOSE FITTING

UNDERWEAR

and

SLEEPING SUITS

Obtainable at

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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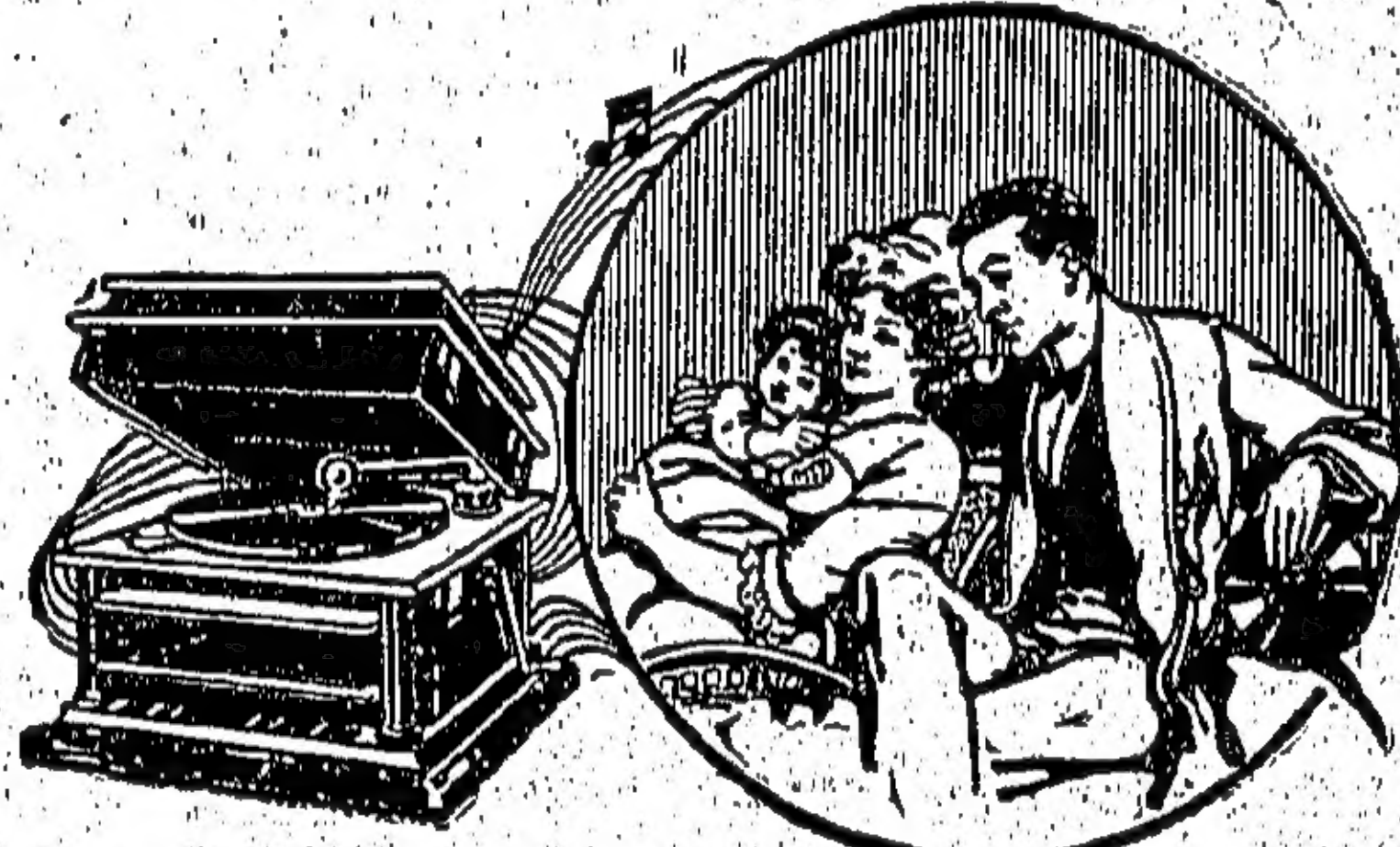
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The "TOP NOTCH" of Scotch.



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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
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TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.  
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.  
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THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA .....	9th July	3rd July
TAIYUAN .....		14th July

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Telephone No. 93.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## WESTWARD

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 22nd June.

The S.S. "Holo," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore on the 22nd June.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 21, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST  
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 28th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Honam. 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

TUESDAY, 29th JUNE.

8.00 a.m. Kinshan. 8.00 a.m. Fatshan.  
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 5.00 p.m. Honam.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 5.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Heungshan. s.s. Taishan.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 4th JULY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 589 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINYAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),  
Opposite the Duke Flats.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	\$Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon \$Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	T. 20,000 {THURS., 1st July, at noon. T. 16,000 {THURS., 15th July at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	\$Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye \$Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara	T. 12,500 {TUES., 29th June, at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {THURS., 8th July at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda \$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 9,600 {FRI., 16th July at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	\$Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,000 {MONDAY, 15th July.
Kobe & Yokohama	\$Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 15th July.
SHANGHAI, and Kobe	\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 13,500 {FRIDAY, 16th July at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	\$Mishima Maru Capt. Wada	T. 16,000 {WED., 30th June at 10 a.m.

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

## FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Hirano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima	20,000 "	" 23rd July
Mishima	16,000 "	" 12th Aug.

## FOR AMERICA.

Tamba Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
HOIHOW	\$Sigan	29th June at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	\$Taming	29th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	\$Sinkiang	29th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	\$Yingchow	1st July at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & T'SIN	\$Kueichow	2nd July at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	\$Teau	6th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINYAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinshu," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 28th June, 1915.

Agents.

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tillamap .....	JAPAN .....	2nd July	.....JAV
Tjikembang .....	JAV	15th July	.....SHAI
Tjikong .....	JAV	15th July	.....JAV
Tjikarom .....	SHAI	11th July	.....JAV
Tjikodas .....	JAV	13th July	.....JAPAN
Tjikanoek .....	JAV	17th July	.....

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 29th June, at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	" 13th July, at noon.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 27th July, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 24th Aug., at noon.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) £120.  
First Class to New York.....\$260. " " £96.10.  
" " San Francisco £45. " " £28.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.  
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA OR UZ PANAMA, OALLAO, IQUITOS and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire .....	29th June	17th July at 11 a.m.
Eastern .....	15th July	9th Aug. "
Aldenhurst .....	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug. "
St. Albans .....	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers; on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan .....	J. W. Evans	TUES., 29th June at 2.30 p.m.
Halching .....	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 2nd July at 2.30 p.m.
Halmun .....	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 6th July at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Flats.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall & Co.,  
General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

Panama v. Suez.

If these were normal times, a comparison between the traffic returns of the Suez and Panama Canals might disclose some interesting facts respecting competition between the two waterways. But the war has upset all calculations, and illusory conclusions might easily be drawn from the traffic figures. The "New York Journal of Commerce" gives the following comparative table of the number and tonnage of vessels using the Panama and Suez Canals respectively for the months of August, September, October, November, and December, 1914:—

	Panama	Suez
No.	No.	No.
Aug.	24	108,288
Sept.	57	322,038
Oct.	84	420,357
Nov.	92	448,801
Dec.	99	439,815

From this it is evident that the number of vessels using the Panama waterway has steadily increased, and that in the months of August and September the volume of traffic through the Suez Canal was seriously affected by the war. There is nothing, however, to indicate any diversion of trade. Better materials for a consideration of this point, are afforded, by an analysis of the traffic through the Panama Canal for the six months of commercial operation ending on March 1, as prepared by the Canal officials:—

Route—	No. vessels.	Cargo tonnage
U.S. coastwise, eastbound	97	499,439
U.S. coastwise, westbound	109	493,272
U.S. Pacific coast to Europe	66	444,855
Europe to U.S. Pacific coast	16	59,516
South America to U.S. and Europe	69	378,336
U.S. to Europe and South America	31	128,922
U.S. Atlantic coast to Far East	48	287,782
Far East to U.S. and Atlantic coast	2	14,500
Miscellaneous routes	13	60,572
Vessels without cargo	45	—
		498,236,244

It may be assumed that if any business has been taken from the Suez Canal it is that between United States Atlantic ports and the Far East. This is put at about 12 per cent. of the total Panama cargo traffic for the period in question. The preponderating business, as the figures suggest, is the movement between ports of the United States. Over 41 per cent. of the cargo handled is put down as associated with this coastwise trade, which the waterway was certain to develop. Traffic between the Pacific coast of North America and Europe is credited as over 21 per cent., and that between the West Coast of South America and the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and Europe as another 21 per cent. In short, although the figures are for a brief period only, and that a period of war, the opening of the Panama Canal is shown to have had almost precisely the effect which was expected of it. It has brought the Pacific seaboard of North and South America into closer touch with the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and with Europe, and has developed the so-called coasting traffic of the United States. It has diverted some, but not much, traffic with the Far East. The ultimate extent of this diversion is left to be determined when things settle down some day at the end of the world war.—Shipping Gazette.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Fried, Haddock, Kippers, &c.  
ALEXANDRA CAFE



## SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'hai, Moji & Kobe	Fooksang	Wed., 30th June at d'light
SHANGHAI & Hankow	Wosang	Wed., 30th June at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri., 2nd July at d'light
W'wei & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Fri., 2nd July at d'light
SHANGHAI	Cheongsang	Sat., 3rd July at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 3rd July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Tues., 6th July at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Laisang	Wed., 7th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 10th July at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.  
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM  
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	End of June.
VIA V'VER, S'LE, Merionethshire		about 30th June.
TACOMA & P'LAND		

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,  
SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.  
For Freight and Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

## TO SAIL

## "INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA  
PANAMA CANAL.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

## "GLEN LINE"

(MCGREGOR COW &amp; Co.) Ltd.

For London &amp; Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

**SHEWAN TOMES & Co.**

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	E. of June
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	1, July
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Karmala	P. & O.	2, July
Marseilles & London	C. of Rangoon B. L. L.		26, July

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via, B.C., & S'tie via K'lung &c.	Tamba M.	O. S. K.	29, June
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle.	Merionethshire	J. M. Co.	30, June
Tacoma & Portland &c.	Saikai M.	J. M. Co.	1, July
San Francisco	Saint Ronald	D. & Co.	5, July
New York via Suez Canal	Walton Hall	B. L. L.	8, July
New York via Panama	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
South A'ca Ports expect Man'lo	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	15, July
Via, T'ma via K'lung & S'hai B.C.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	P. M. Co.	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Changsha	B. & S.	30, June
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	17, July

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	29, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South	Salamis	B. L. L.	30, June
African Ports	Wosang	J. M. Co.	30, June
Shanghai & Hankow	Kashgar	P. & O.	2, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	2, July
Sandakan	Laisang	J. M. Co.	3, July
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	3, July
Manila			
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,	Chosne M.	O. S. K.	4, July
Penang & Colombo	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	5, July
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Kashgar	P. & O.	6, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Tikembang	J.O.J. L.	15, July
Shanghai	Tipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tilatap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Timanook	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

## TO SAIL

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.**

General Agents.

## TO SAIL.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Steamship

"BAIKAI MARU"

The above steamer will be despatched for San Francisco direct on or about the 1st July.  
For freight and particulars, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1915.

## TO SAIL.

## THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston &amp; New York, via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to:

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
Agents.Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila) on the 23rd inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 15th July.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The L.C.S.N. s.s. KUMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 2nd July.

The L.C.S.N. s.s. KWONGSANG from Shanghai is due at Hongkong about the 25th June.

The S.L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 23rd June, leaves for Pacific Port June 30.

The S.L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 13th July.

The L.L. s.s. INDRA from New York via Manila is due at Hongkong on the 29th June.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,735 T. Sasaki, 21st June—Moji—15th June, Gen.—N.Y.K.

Tamba Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,803 T. Nagasao, 20th June—Shanghai, 17th June, Gen.—N.Y.K.

Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,924 T. Jensen, 20th June—Bangkok, 13th June, Rice—T. & Co.

Duyman van Twist, Dut. s.s. 1,240 T. de Weerd, 21st June—Singapore, General—J.O.J.L.

Satanis, Br. s.s. 3,354 W. J. Davis, 21st June—San Francisco, 23rd ult., Kerosine in Bulk—S. O. & Co.

Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,269 A. Hodgins, 22nd June—Saigon, 19th June, Rice—D. S. & Co.

Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 13,998 S. Togo, 23rd June—San Francisco, 28th May, Gen.—T.K.K.

Waishang, Br. s.s. 1,170 M. Plaknell, 23rd June—Beloh, 22nd June, Rice—J. M. & Co.

Gemini, Br. s.s. 1,356 E. Jones, 24th June—Bangkok, 17th June, Rice—Order.

Montrose, Br. s.s. 3,884 D. Reid, 24th June—Singapore, 18th June, Gen.—D. & Co.

Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,986 T. A. Mitchell, 25th June—Singapore, 19th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,356 G. H. Pennefather, 25th June—Manila, 22nd June, Gen.—B. & S.

Chusan, Br. s.s. 1,338 M. Robertson, 25th June—Bangkok, 19th June, Rice—B. & S.

Sinkiang, Br. s.s. 1,616 C. C. Williams, 26th June—Amoy, 25th June, General—B. & S.

Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,222 J. Gibbs, 25th June—Chefoo, 19th June, Gen.—B. & S.

## TO SAIL

## REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA" (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Hongkong about end of June.

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	46.10
Manila, H'kong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

Reduced rates to all Ports in the United States, Canada, and Europe.  
Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.**

Prince's Building.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

MARSEILLES &amp; LONDON...City of Rangoon 28th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

## THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June 1915.

## AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

THE Steamship

## "WALTON HALL"

5,938 tons, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, 6th July.

For freight and further particulars apply to:

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkin

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.  
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.  
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCS	DEPTH OVER BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SPRING TIDES	RISK OF TIDE	STAYS
EGWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 10" (top bottom)	10'	8' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	111'	7' 6"	15' 6"	8' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	124'	10' 6"	15'	8' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	120'	10' 6"	15'	8' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	120'	10' 6"	15'	8' 6"	
SAI-KONG-SUI					
Commodore Dock	260'	15'	15'	8' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
How Dock	430'	24'	15'	8' 6"	
Leicester Dock	212'	24'	15'	8' 6"	

OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. W. OYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1915.

## HONGKONG BOY A PRISONER.

Mr. H. W. Sayer "Missing"

Mr. Henry William Sayer who was a sergeant for some years in the Hongkong Volunteers, and who left here for Canada about four years ago, is now, it is believed a prisoner in Germany. He joined the Canadian Contingent and proceeded to England some months ago. The last letter received from him here was dated April 14. He was then in good spirits. His sister, Mrs. Clement Drew, who resides in London, had one of her letters returned with the notice that he was missing. She then advertised in the *Times* and received a reply which is given in full below as it may be the means of others finding the whereabouts of those that are missing.

Mr. Sayer is the third son of Mr. B. Sayer, the well-known Hongkong architect who has been so closely identified with the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund. His daughter, Mrs. Drew writes as follows:—

London May 23, 1915.

I don't know when you last heard from Harry; his last letter was written on April 15th and I've been anxiously awaiting further news. Many Canadians are missing, so my friends tell me, and last night one of my letters to Harry was returned marked "missing." It gave us an awful shock, of course, but we can only hope that some news will come soon. He may be a prisoner or wounded; we'll do our best naturally to find out all we can and let you know, I feel awfully anxious, and so sad about having to write to you like this.

London May 23rd 1915.

Since writing to you we put an advertisement in the *Times* asking for information of Harry as they had no record of him at the Head Office, and next morning I had this very kind letter from some gentleman in Woking which makes one hope that the dear boy is a prisoner of war. It ran:—  
"The 7th B Canadian Infantry were fighting a gallant rearguard action, making a stand, brave stand, but unfortunately had to surrender to overwhelming forces and are at present prisoners of war in Train Kaiserin, Bischoffswalde, Silesien."  
A very dear friend of mine, Lieut. Rufus Sleeves is taken also; he was in command of your brother's company. They are in need of the necessities of life and if you send a discreet letter I am sure he will answer it. I will write and ask him also to do all he can—you may send parcels through the same source, forward them through the Prisoners of War Committee, Savoy Hotel, Strand. I have already made the necessary arrangements, but they can do with more. Not more than 11 lbs are allowed in one parcel. Don't be down-hearted, we will get them out again.—Yours truly,.....

I am forwarding at once a parcel of food for Harry. The prisoners are not apparently allowed to receive letters; any way we will probably soon know. I've ordered in milk, coffee and milk, Dutch cheese, sardines, potted meat, etc. and am enclosing a couple of pairs of the socks you sent, and I've asked the Lieut. to find out what else is needed.  
—Poor—is heart-broken over the death of her intended husband who was shot. We are all very depressed in England at the way in which our dear boys are being sacrificed and at the terrible things that are happening.

## Opium Pipes Stolen.

A shopkeeper residing at 130 Des Vaux Road Central, reports to the police that some person has stolen from his house, two opium pipes and two tops valued \$27.

## ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR.

No Fourth of July Celebration in Hongkong.

We have received the following from the United States Consul General for Hongkong:—

In line with the manifest disposition of the community, and in accordance with the policy followed by other nationalities during the present war, there is to be no general celebration of the 4th of July by Americans this year.

It is understood that the U.S.S. Wilmington will dress ship but will confine its celebration to that ceremony.

There will be no reception at the American Consulate General but the Consulate General will be closed all day Monday the 5th of July.

Hongkong, June 28, 1915.  
GEORGE E. ANDERSON.

## CHINESE FINANCE.

Claim for Money Under Deposit Note.

This afternoon in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazleland, Kwong Shi, 75 Bonham Strand sued Ngai Tsing Tip, sole proprietor of the Kum Hing firm, 78 Bonham Strand West, to recover the sum of \$733.98 being money deposited by the plaintiff with the defendant and interest thereon.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hung for the defence.

The plaintiff's case was that the money had been deposited with the defendant at the rate of 22 cents per thousand dollars per day interest. Shortly after the loan had been made the defendant closed his shop and was not seen for some considerable time. About a year ago he was approached for payment and promised to repay the loan when he could but had paid nothing up to the issue of the writ or since.

The defence was that the money was lent to the Kum Hing of which the defendant was not a partner.  
The case was proceeding as we went to press.

## SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

Hongkong Police Reserve orders issued to-day are as follow:—

Monday, June 28.—Nos. 1 & 2 Chinese Platoons and Nos. 1 & 2 Portuguese Platoons.

Tuesday, June 29.—No. 1 British and Indian Platoons, and Nos. 3 & 4 Portuguese Platoons.

Musketry.

The six best scores at Saturday's practice at King's Park Range were as follows:—

1. Sergt. Sirdar

Khen ... 28 29 28 85

2. T. Arnott ... 22 23 31 76

3. Sergt. Lummett 23 28 24 75

4. Sergt. Major

Koylance ... 25 28 21 74

5. Chief Inspector

Mason ... 22 28 22 72

6. O. Chan ... 24 19 26 69

6. Grant Smith ... 24 16 69

6. Cooke ... 17 24 29 69

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN.

D. S. P. (Reserve).

## A Foolish Woman.

At midnight on the 26th inst. a Chinese woman rushed out of her house in a passion and jumped it to the Harbour at Wanchoi. The coxswain of launch H. D. 3 entered the water and rescued her. She has been bound over by the Magistrate, to be of good behaviour.

## TRADING WITH THE ENEMY IN CHINA.

Influence of Local British Organisations.

London, May 21.—As will be seen from the questions asked by Sir William Bull (U. Hammer-smith) in the House, the question of trading with the enemy in China is making progress (writes *N. O. Daily News* correspondent). All depends on Japan. The Government will easily deal with the interested opposition in this country. Another resolution from the Tientsin branch of the China Association reached London this week and was at once sent down to the Foreign Office. All these expressions of opinion help. If the Branches only knew the real value attached to their expressions of opinion they would be always up and doing.

It can be said that all the papers would devote more space to the subject if only we were not swamped by war matter. Certainly the Foreign Office is now "sound" while the coming changes at the Board of Trade and probably also at the office of the Attorney General will be all to the good. Perhaps, therefore, before you receive this, the question will be settled according to your wishes. By this time everyone realises there will be a bitter commercial war long after this campaign has ended; we had better prepare for it.

General approval, too, is felt of the action of the British at Shanghai in cutting themselves adrift from the Germans. Not in our lifetime will it be possible to go back to the old footing, and therefore the step is quite natural and timely. The general opinion here is that the British should give away no point in the trade struggle as in the actual war. What you are doing at Shanghai and elsewhere in China we are doing all over England.

In the House of Commons.

Let me append the questions and answers in the House:—

Sir William Bull asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he is now prepared to advise the total stoppage of trading with the enemy in China, which is demanded by practically the entire British community in the Far East; whether he is aware that the mass of British sentiment in this country favours the policy; whether the majority of the few merchants still supporting the continuance of this trading are, or are not, either of German origin or connected with German trading concerns or possessing German interest; and whether he will now consider the advisability of adopting a change in the existing regulations?

Mr. Neil Primrose (Lib. Wisbech). The matter has been under consideration, and action will be taken as soon as we are assured that similar measures will be taken by the Government of Japan.

Sir William Bull asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he is aware that at a meeting of German merchants and traders in Shanghai a resolution was passed pledging those present to do all in their power to injure British trade; and whether, considering the British community has guaranteed that the suspension of all trading with the enemy in China will in no way injure the bulk of British trade, he will now respond to the feeling of the community that there shall be no more commercial favours shown of the Germans in the Far East.

Mr. Primrose: The answer to the first part of the question is as already stated in answer to a question by the Honourable Member for Wirral, on March 9, in the affirmative. As regards the second part of the question, I

would refer the Honourable Member to the answer I have given to his preceding question.

Comments of "The Times."

On May 17, *The Times* in its City section commented on the question as follows:—

From Shanghai the news comes to-day that the British community in China are at last taking definite steps, both mercantile and social, for separating themselves from their German connections. Our Correspondents in China have called attention more than once to the anomalous position existing there between British and German trading firms, and to the apparent uncertainty of British policy as to the severance of commercial relations with the German traders in this neutral country.

To judge by a letter published on Saturday in Manchester by a "member of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce," who "presumes" that he "can trade with a German in New York, though the goods may be for German consumption," and asks why, therefore, he should not continue to trade with a German in China, when he knows the goods are for Chinese consumption, some odd notions seem to linger in our old citadel of Free Trade even after the Lusitania lesson.

If such views are known in Manchester to be at all widespread, it is not surprising that the rioting there last week against the Germans and naturalized Germans should have been particularly ferocious. The problem created for British traders in China who for many years have been far too lax in employing German rather than British agents, may require some energy and enterprise for its solution, but the time has come for tackling it.

A Tientsin Circular.

An instance of the attempts that are apparently being made, continues *The Times*, by German firms in China to terrorize their Chinese customers is given in the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of April 21, just to hand. China, no less than Great Britain, has been dependent for aniline dyes on Germany. In 1912 more than 75,000,000 worth was imported, and when war broke out large stocks were held in the country, which the Chinese dealers have been selling for re-export at considerable profit. But this does not suit the Germans, who want to stop any opening there for the non-German imports of aniline dyes which may result from the starting of manufactures in Great Britain or the United States. A circular has accordingly been issued, signed by the following German firms:—Carlowitz and Co., A. Ehlers and Co., E. Gipperich and Co., Otto Kleemann and Co., Eduard Meyer and Co., Sander Wieler and Co., Siemens and Co., Sietas, Plambek, and Co., Telge and Schreier, and A. Waite and Co.:

Tientsin colour dealers are aware that representatives of foreign nations have for some time past been busily employed in buying up all stocks of aniline, indigo, and other dyes in China. Stocks cannot possibly be renewed until the close of the European war, as direct communication with the country of origin, i.e., Germany, does not exist, and it is therefore to the interests of China that such stocks as at present exist be kept in the country and under no circumstances re-exported.

The undersigned firms are determined to take action against all dealers who sell aniline and indigo dyes to foreigners, in order to protect the interests of consumers in China, who would suffer loss from the re-export.

In the Chinese version the words used for "to take action" are: chih chih, which mean "recovering stolen goods by prosecution." If this sort of thing is not strongly countered by proper British organisation, a good deal of mischief may be done.

## A PLEA FOR PUBLICITY.

Why our Government Should Put all Their Cards on the Table.

There is only one form of trial known to the English Common Law writes his Honour Judge Farry in the *Sunday Chronicle*, and that is a trial in Open Court. An English judge cannot close the doors of his court and turn the people out. If he wants to play the fool he has to do it in public.

What a splendid thing it would be for the country if every other Government official had to do his public work in the face of the public, with the casual crowd following over the railings at the back of his room, and the reporter taking down all he had to say, and telling us all about it! Half the evils of the world spring from the corroding secrecy that has eaten its way into the heart of our official life.

The war has forced upon us the necessity of trying certain individuals on the charge that they are spies, and their trial takes place in camera. The word means the Judge's room, in which private and domestic applications have always been heard, but in which no valid trial could be conducted.

No one doubts the wisdom or necessity in this terrible time of such a trial taking place in camera. The prisoners will be fairly tried by an English Judge and an English jury; they will have the advantage of counsel to defend them; but every lover of our constitutional liberty will grieve that the condition of the world around us drives us to deprive prisoners on trial of the greatest and best essential of justice—the publicity of an Open Court.

I have an old dry-as-dust Law Dictionary which tries to soothe me by assuring me that *camera* is a word of old German origin from *cammer*, which means crooked, and that originally *camera* meant crooked or winding, and the word got used for the vaulting of an arched roof, and as the old Judges used to sit in noble rooms with pillars and vaulted roofs, so the word came to mean the Judge's Chamber.

But whether it be of German lineage or not the word is not English, and the thing is not English, I, who have done all my life's work in the open, have learned to value the brazen surroundings of the public Court, and grieve to see this great tradition of the past centuries broken, even in an hour of momentary necessity.

I often marvel that the Courts, in spite of much archaic stupidity in their arrangements, continue in such high public favour, and I have no doubt that the main reason for the popularity of our Courts is that they are open and public, and therefore, morally sweet and clean, and consequently respected by the people.

## The Cult of Secrecy.

It has been a standing puzzle to me ever since I began to worry about my social surroundings that whereas in the administration of the Law publicity was a splendid and honourable tradition, yet in the administration of the Army, the Navy, the Public Purse, the affairs of the Foreign Office, the Home Office, and the Board of Trade the cult of secrecy seemed equally the rock upon which they founded their security.

One cannot but see that in a time of war minds that were already warped to regard openness and frankness in public affairs as undesirable, would necessarily in an hour of trouble take refuge in greater silence, and wrap themselves closer in that cloak of mystery which they regard as an official robe of office.

The cattle fab, when attacked, throws out a purple ink, in which

he seeks to hide himself, but the Tadpoles and Tapers of our public offices go one better and retire into the ink-pot itself, closing the lid of it, thereby cutting off all communication with the outer world.

There is nothing new in all this. Dickens satirised it in his description of the Circumlocution Office. As Mr. Barnacle said with pride: "The Department is accessible to the Public if the Public approaches it according to the official forms, if the Public does not approach it according to the official forms the Public has itself to blame."

The official forms then, as now, made it as impossible as it was possible to be that any information should be obtained from any Department that had made up its mind not to part with that information.

Some Modern Instances.

To anyone who believes in popular Government, publicity is the oxygen of social life. To a Victorian, who was brought up to honour certain old-fashioned notions about liberty, it is melancholy to see them treated with no more reverence than the Catechism. No doubt the young officials of Whitehall are the children of light, and I am an old fogey drifting into senile darkness; at the same time the old folk have interesting visions of the future, and I have a very distinct vision that if we are going to carry official secrecy and mistrust of the people to greater lengths than they have run to at present we shall have even more stormy days ahead than those in which we now live.

Let me give a few instances of what I mean. No one has a greater belief in the righteousness of our cause than I have, and that is why it has always seemed to me unfair to the people that the diplomacy that led up to the origin of the war was a secret diplomacy. In the history of the past, secret diplomacy has undoubtedly led to unjust wars and national action of which the sinner citizens could not honestly approve. Surely a self-governing nation is entitled to know frankly from time to time what are its relationships with other countries that it may be called upon to fight or befriend.

I grieve, too, that a Press Censor should be necessary, and although like everyone else I am satisfied that his duties are honestly and ably carried out, yet one cannot but hear every day the crop of unwholesome rumours which have taken the place of honest news and irritate the public mind into an unhealthy condition.

It may be that this is a necessary evil of the war. I express no opinion on the subject, having indeed no access to the evidence upon which alone opinion could be soundly formed. We know, as old John Seiden said:

"In troubled water: you can scarce see your face; or see it very little till the water be quiet and stand still. So in troubled times you can see little truth. When times are quiet and settled then truth appears."

This is sensible enough, but what troubles me is the haunting idea that we do not get all the truth that might safely be told us. If this is so it is a grave evil. The natural result of want of ventilation is dry rot and decay, and the only cure for the early signs of such disease is the open window.

Charity Behind a Curtain.

Was it really essential that the whole nation should make such an egregious ass of itself as it did over the mythical Lusitania? When the truth did come, one who had repeated with authority many of the current stories was reproached by a friend, to whom he wittily replied: "Well, all I can tell you is that I shall never believe another word I say as long as I live."

That was prettily put and amusing enough, but one does not want the whole nation to acquire that frame of mind.

And to my mind there is no sadder instance of the absurd lengths to which this official craze for secrecy is carried than the fact that the millions of the Prince of Wales's Fund which have come out of the pockets of the charitable rich and poor are being administered in camera by an irresponsible committee, who will not take the public who supplied the money into their confidence as to the way in which it should be spent.

It is not that anyone suggests ill-doing; but surely it is the essence of an English public charity that its administration should be public, and not concealed. The result of the policy of the closed door is the natural result. Rumours, probably of the most misleading character, are circulated. Some associations and individuals are said to be favoured at the expense of others, and one great city publicly disassociates itself from the Fund.

What advantages can be claimed for a silence in the administration of these public trusts which is antagonistic to the legal and social ideals of English people?

The Open Court.

I could multiply instances of this modern official thirst for secrecy, but I do not want to appear a grumbler at the powers that be, and only use these examples to try to enforce the wisdom of the old-fashioned principle I am contending for—the principle of publicity.

It is natural that I should resent secrecy and applaud publicity. I have been brought up to a profession whose watchword is the Open Court. "Since the law is in England the supreme arbiter of every man's life, liberty, and property, courts of justice must at all times be open to the subject and the law be duly administered therein." We want a Blackstone to-day to explain to Government officers that, as they have taken over such a lot of affairs connected with men's life and liberty, their courts will be more blessed when they, too, are open.

I remember a dear old foreign musician with whom I used to play the great game of snooker, a game he did well understand. When any ally rose was put forward to ambush him, he would say in his broken English as he smilingly played the correct card: "You think you play mit childe."

And that really is the attitude of our governors and rulers to the Man in the Street.

They try to keep him in ignorance of affairs and rob him off with scant information, because they regard him as a Child in the Street, rather than a Man in the Street.

It may be an old-fashioned, early-Victorian idea, but I do not believe that England can be governed in swaddling clothes, and I rather pity the ultimate lot of those who think it can be done. If the Courts of Justice have for centuries done their work successfully in public, a great deal more of the public business of the country can equally be done in the open.

England stands for the open door, the Open Court, publicity, frankness, and the cards on the table, and this is not the time to break with our national ideal. If we expect the bells of victory to ring out the thousand years of old,

Ring in the thousand years of peace—  
a message that I for one hope they may some day bring to every home in the Empire—then, in my humble opinion, there never was a more sacred duty cast upon our rulers and governors than to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, to the people who are trusting them so loyally and so completely.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1915.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### ENEMY SEVERELY HANDLED IN GALICIA.

June 28, 4.00 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that an official message states that the enemy brought up great forces to the fighting line on the left of the Vistula, between Olsow and Zawichost, but his offensive on Saturday was unsuccessful. The Russians, in Galicia, after a stubborn resistance on the front Bobrka-Zurawno, are retiring. They took 1,848 prisoners in the counter-attacks on Saturday.

### DERNBURG ARRIVES IN BERLIN.

June 28, 4.00 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that Herr Dernburg has arrived in Berlin.

### VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman V.D. are as under:—

**Joined.**  
Private P. W. A. Wilkie joined the Corps on 28th inst., allotted Corps No. 1864 and posted to Left Section M. G. Co.

**Resignation.**  
Sapper J. W. Dixon is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 26. 6. 15.

**Parades for Tuesday, 29th inst.—5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Squad Drill and Rifle exercises under Company N. O. Os. on Cricket Ground. 5.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery Battery and Left Section M. G. Co.—Squad Drill and Rifle exercises under Company N. O. Os. on Cricket Ground. 5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Lecture at Headquarters. 5.15 p.m. Scouts Company (except N. O. Os. and men on duty at Detention Camp on 28 and 29 inst.). Squad Drill and Rifle exercises under Company N. O. Os. on Cricket Ground. 5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section.—Instruction at Headquarters. All members must attend. Remainder, nil.**

**Detail.**  
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon, on duty until 3 July, Centre Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty, Capt. G. G. Wood.  
At Detention Camp, Kowloon. On duty to-night Scouts Coy. Officer on duty, Capt. Stewart. On duty to-morrow night Scouts Coy. Officer on duty Lt. Weall. Orderly Officer Lt. Wright. Orderly Sergeant Sergt. Crawford.

### HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander O. W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning Acting Police Sergeant W. Pincott, charged three hawkers, with unlawfully being on board the s.s. Ixion, without permission of the master, or officer in charge thereof, on the 28th inst. Defendants were sentenced to one month with hard labour, in default of a fine of \$50 each.

Acting Police Sergeant E. Bond, charged three boat-people with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master, by moving about the harbour during prohibited hours on the 27th inst., without permission. The 1st and 2nd defendants were fined \$10 each, while the other was fined \$3. Another boatman, who was charged with the same offence, by P. O. Dyke, was fined \$10. Three boat-people, who were charged by P. O. Ragg, with the above offence, were also fined \$10 each.

### S.S. ORIENTAL SOLD.

Will complete the Mail run to Shanghai.

We are informed by the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett that the P. and O. Company's steamer the Oriental has been sold. The vessel, we are informed, will complete her journey as a mail steamer to Shanghai and she will then be handed over to the new owners. As to what run the ship will be employed on will be for the purchasers to decide.

It is reported in a Singapore paper that the purchasers are the Ho Hong Steamship Company, but the statement that she would be employed on the China run we could not verify in official circles.

### NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Mr. H. E. Victor Safe.

The numerous friends of Mr. H. E. Victor, a Hongkong journalist who resided in the Colony for many years and who was so well-known about town, has sent one of the regulation post-cards from the front stating that, up to the time of writing, he has come through without injury.

It will be remembered that Mr. Victor went Home with the Hongkong contingent and, along with the majority of the Hongkong men, joined the Middlesex Regiment. Where he is at the moment the card does not indicate.

### HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The return of the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong during the week ended June 28 is as follows:—Bubonic Plague: six cases, Chinese, all fatal. Diphtheria: one case, Chinese, fatal. Enteric: two cases, Chinese, fatal. Typhoid, one case, American, imported.

**A Hint to Smokers.**  
It may not be generally known to those who smoke Manila cigars that there are only two factories in that city supported entirely by British capital namely, 'La Minerva' and 'La Giralda.'



## WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

## AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

## ANOTHER ADMISSION.

June 27, 5.25 a.m.

A Vienna communique admits that the Russians have pierced the Austrian front at one point between the Daister and Pruth.

## "EXCEPT THROUGH THE NETHERLANDS OVERSEA TRUST."

June 26, 6.35 p.m.

A Proclamation is gazetted prohibiting any exportation to the Netherlands except through the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

## ENEMY TRADING PROHIBITION PROCLAMATION.

(British Foreign Office Telegram.)

June 25, 8.10 p.m.

The following are the terms of the new Proclamation which was issued this evening.

Whereas it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco should be restricted in manner provided by this Proclamation, now therefore we have thought fit by and with the advice of our Privy Council to issue this our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared as follows:—

(1) The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy shall as from the Twenty Sixth day of July 1915 apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies or persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco, nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 shall be construed so as to prevent transaction by or with that branch being treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

(2) Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by our licence or by a licence given on our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade or the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury.

(3) This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy, China, Siam, Persia and Morocco Proclamation 1915.

## FRENCH RESUME THE OFFENSIVE.

June 25, 5.35 p.m.

The French resumed the offensive in the Souchez region and made progress.

A great battle has developed on the heights of the Meuse. At Colonne the Germans made a most violent attack along the whole front, hurling asphyxiating bombs and throwing burning liquids over the Frenchmen.

A communique says that the enemy, after penetrating a portion of their second line, was thrown back. The Germans at midnight re-attempted the offensive, were enveloped in a curtain of fire, and dispersed with heavy losses. The French are easily maintaining the upper hand in Lorraine and Alsace.

## SERIES OF GERMAN REVERSES IN GALICIA.

June 25, 6.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the German rejoicings over Lemberg have been damped by to-night's Berlin communique admitting a series of reverses in the Russian theatre of war, for they were compelled to evacuate ground in Galicia which was captured on Wednesday by the Austro-German left wing.

The situation of General Mackensen's army is unchanged. General Linsingen, north-west of Halicz, has been compelled to retreat across the Dniester "before the enemy's counter-attacks with superior forces."

## THE WAR LOAN; RESPONSE SATISFACTORY.

June 25, 10.10 p.m.

The public response to the war loan is decidedly satisfactory. Enormous though the subscriptions have been it must be remembered the loan is to cover the expenditure of a year, and will require the whole-hearted co-operation of all classes.

## Colonial Subscriptions: Conditions.

June 25, 5.15 p.m.

The Press Bureau states the Bank of England is prepared to receive applications for the war loan from abroad provided telegraphic advice is received and a deposit of 5 per cent, is paid before the 10th of July.

## QUEEN MOTHER AND THE GURKHAS.

June 26, 12.00 a.m.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra visited the Indian wounded in the Pavilion, Brighton, and afterwards proceeded to the tents where the Sikh wounded men were holding a religious service for the success of British arms. The Queen Mother then visited the kitchens, where Mr. Sahai, the Indian Advisor and Senior Medical Officer was presented. Her Majesty tasted the various Indian foods and asked Mr. Sahai to tell the soldiers what had been done and thanked him for the excellence of the arrangements.

In the course of the tour Her Majesty took special notice of two Gurkha brothers (wounded by the same shell) who sang "Tipperary" to her.

Prior to arriving at Brighton Her Majesty visited the Indian hospital ship, but the locality is not specified.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

## A SUBMARINE HERO.

June 26, 12.00 a.m.

The "Gazette" publishes the announcement that Lieut. M. E. Na-smith has been awarded the Victoria Cross for most conspicuous bravery while commanding a submarine in the Sea of Marmora. In the face of great danger he succeeded in destroying a large Turkish gunboat, two transports and an ammunition ship, three store-ships, and drove another store-ship ashore. When he had passed the most difficult part of the homeward journey he returned to torpedo another Turkish transport.

The King has further granted the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieut. G. Doyle Hughes and Acting Lieut. R. Brown, while the Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Rear Admiral Crew; Mr. Oguri, Japanese Naval Attaché is made Honorary Commander of St. Michael and St. George; Mr. Inasaki, military attaché, Honorary Companion of the Bath.

## FOOD EXPLOITERS WARNED.

June 26, 4.25 a.m.

The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, of the Board of Trade, speaking at Hurtlepool, said we had provided for the defence of Flanders against any attack, however great. Our numbers were adequate for any turn which may come. The Government if necessary will take drastic measures to prevent the exploiting of food and fuel. There was not enough meat for all and civilians must expect a shortage. We are now learning to deal with the submarine menace.

## FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

## GERMANS REPULSED IN THE VOSGES

June 26, 1.25 a.m.

A Paris communique says that the actions north of Arras and between the Oise, Aisne and Argonne were chiefly confined to cannonading and fights with hand grenades.

The German attack in the Vosges was repulsed.

## GERMAN MINISTER TO BULGARIA REPLACED.

June 26, 1.25 a.m.

A report from Sofia states that the German Minister has been recalled to Berlin, as he was regarded as not sufficiently active and too bureaucratic. He is replaced by the military attaché in Constantinople.

## RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

## THE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

June 26, 1.15 a.m.

A Petrograd communique reports there has been no important change.

In the directions of Zolkiew and Lemberg the enemy continued the attack in the Lemberg, Brestany, and Kamensk railways.

We drove back across the Daister on Wednesday the remainder of the Germans who crossed the Kozny district.

We captured on Wednesday evening the remainder of the Austrians who crossed Martynovo Roundvian, altogether 15 prisoners.

Notwithstanding the disastrous results of the crossings the Austro-Germans on the same night attempted to cross south of Bakatschevitz, where fighting continues.

## AUSTRIAN ACTIVITIES DISTURBED.

June 26, 1.15 a.m.

A message from Rome states that an official communique reports reconnaissance were pushed beyond all the front and showed that the enemy was most active in strengthening his works, bringing up reinforcements, and mounting new batteries.

His activities were disturbed by the Italian artillery and bold raids made by small detachments.

## GERMAN FORCE FACES ITALIAN.

June 26, 1.10 a.m.

A report comes from Udine to the effect that the Italians captured German prisoners, who say they belong to a force of 30,000 Mecklenburgers.

## BUSINESSLIKE ITALIAN THREAT.

June 26, 1.10 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Rome states that Italy, in retaliation for the bombardment of defenceless towns and the destruction of unarmed merchantmen, has decreed that she will get compensation by the confiscation of the enemy ships and cargoes interned in Italian ports.

## SUBMARINE MENACE; A WEEK'S TOLL.

June 26, 1.25 p.m.

During the week ending June 23rd three British merchant steamers were sunk by German submarines. The arrivals and departures of overseas steamers and from England during that period totalled 1460.

## TRADING WITH THE ENEMY FORBIDDEN.

June 26, 1.15 a.m.

In the "Gazette" a proclamation is published prohibiting Britishers trading with enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco, or with their local branches.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &amp; GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**TUESDAY, the 29th June, 1915,** commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 9 Ice House Street (corner of Zetland Street)

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture including many specimens made of Solid Teak.

(Particulars from Catalogue) Terms:—As usual. On view from Monday, the 28th inst.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustees of the Wing Yu Shing Hing Kee firm (in bankruptcy) to sell by Public Auction on

**MONDAY, the 5th July, 1915,** commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Po On Godowns, Connaught Road West.

884 Slabs Yunnan Tin.

On view Now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## NOTICES.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebatik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

## THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

A general meeting of members will be held at the Club House on June 30th, 1915, at 6 p.m.

All members are specially requested to attend.

By order of Committee, A. D. GEE, Hon. Secretary.

## A SNOWBALL BAG SALE.

In aid of the Belgians in England and in Belgium, will be held in the grounds of Government House, on FRIDAY, July 9th from 4—7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. The Governor and Lady May, H.E. Major General Kelly, C.B. and Mrs. Kelly, His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, and Lady Rees Davies, The Commodore and Mrs. Anstruther.

By kind permission of Colonel Watson and the Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjabis will play during the afternoon.

Entrance from Lower Albert Road.

Admission 20 cts. Tea 40 cts.

## FAIRALL &amp; CO. ANNUAL SUMMER SALE

on MONDAY, June 28th, 1915.

Prior to stocktaking. All goods greatly reduced in all Departments.

Don't forget after the Show Stoppers and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDRA CAFE, Oper. Till Midnight

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 29th June, 1915.

Another Starling Programme at this Popular Theatre

The Great Dramatic Feature Film

"THE WAYS OF LIFE"

4 parts—Length 3,000 feet

Pathe's Animated Gazette.

(INTERESTING)

WIFFLES GETS A DIVORCE

FRIDAY, 2nd July.

13th & 14th Episodes

"PERILS OF PAULINE."

## BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

The Sensational American Drama.

THE WRECK

in 4 parts—Length 6,000 feet, etc., etc.

SUNDAY, 27th June.

THE THREE CARSONS

the world's greatest sharp shooters.

## NOTICES.

**WE WILL SUPPLY YOU**  
DISS BROS. ENGLISH TAILORS.  
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Flower St.)  
WITH A PERFECT FIT.  
Established 1900.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits received from HARMROD'S CURE, and every physician familiar with it to-day.

**HARMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA**

PAID FOR 40 YEARS.

Sold in this by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.

**MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS**

A French remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of ladies have always kept a box of Martin's Pills in the home, as it is the first sign of any irregularity of the system. It is usually done so by the physician. Those who use them are sure to find them most beneficial. All Druggists and Stores sell them. Beware of the cheap and poor quality of the cheap pills.

**MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS**

## CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "TENYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS

and MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on June 24th, at noon, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must be taken the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Goods undelivered on 30th June at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, and examined on 30th June at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after 7th July, 1915.

K. DOI, Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915.

## CONSIGNEES

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MONTROSE."

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed, that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st prox. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd. Agents.







## Commercial.

India's Glass Trade.

Mr. F. O. Oertel, the Superintendent Engineer in the Public Works Department, says Indian Agriculture, spent some of his furlough six years ago in visiting glass factories in England and on the Continent. Previously he had been associated with the Rajpur glass factory in the Dehra Dun district, which after making a valiant effort to copy European methods, closed down in 1906. In connection with the opportunity which now offers of making some headway with the Indian manufacture of glass he has thought it worth while to set down some of his experiences and state his opinion as to what could be done in India at the present juncture. It may be stated that the account of his travels in Europe is as interesting as his conclusions in regard to the outlook for the manufacture of the lower grades of glass in India are optimistic. The first haphazard discovery of the possibilities of glass manufacture by Phoenicians on the beach was not more romantic than the development of the processes, the secrets of which descend from father to son to day, and which underlie the success of the great Bohemian glass industry. Mr. Oertel's optimism based on practical experience in Rajpur is, however, at the present moment the important matter. He is strongly of opinion that "there is a good opening for glass works in India and that they can be made to pay provided that they are worked in a suitable locality and not on too ambitious lines." The essentials are, sand, lime, soda, fire-clay, coal and of course good communications and a supply of timber for packing purposes. India supplies all these essentials except soda in sufficient purity. Even this she could supply if once the demand were set going. Most of the other essentials can be had more or less contiguous to one another in the Dehra Dun district, which is moderately near the Farzabad indigenous glass working district. Mr. Oertel adds that there must be plenty of similar sites in India and he suggests that Assam, where coal, sand, limestone, timber and water power exist in the near neighbourhood, might be a profitable field for glass manufacture. The essential necessity to work these raw materials in a medium of skilled labour from Europe. As there are no classes or schools in Europe where glass-blowing and colouring are taught, the necessary knowledge can only be acquired by bringing out one or two skilled men who have learnt the processes from the inside of the trade. In the case of the Rajpur factory Austrian workers were chosen. They seem to have been addicted to methods which, considering the primitive condition of the industry in India, were extravagant; they fostered discontent among the men, and themselves tended to be unreliable as the result of habits contracted owing to the difficulties of the climate. Mr. Oertel thinks it essential that any future venture should start in a small way with simple direct firing furnaces. Probably only a couple of imported foreign foremen blowers would be necessary. It should be clearly stated in their agreements that they were in this country to teach the native workmen the more essential, though elementary processes of glass manufacture as practised in Europe. It seems from a statement recently made in the United Provinces Council that a project is on foot to re-start the Rajpur factory with Belgian glass blowers. If this could be put through it might prove a great step towards capturing some of that Austrian and German glass trade of the annual value of £750,000 which the war has interrupted. The capital required to put the scheme on a sound footing would be small. The previous enterprise was under-capitalized not because capital was shy but because the promoters were at the outset confident that their prospects were good and desired to limit the number of those interested. The construction of the Mussorie railway line is an added inducement which was absent six years ago. All these factors combined appear to justify Mr. Oertel's optimism.

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS										SA.—BUYERS										N.—NOMINAL									
STOCK.		To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest, 14th May. to now	1915. Lowest, 14th May. to now	Last Dividend and Date																			
Banks.																													
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$815 s. 276 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct.	820	790	{ £2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9 1/4 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14																		
Marine Insurances.																													
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	265 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	370	260	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.																		
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	170 b.	10,000	£15	£3	145	May	133	Jan.	170	170	{ Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914																		
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd.	\$895 n	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	\$895	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914																		
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/4	Jan.	240	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914																		
Fire Insurances.																													
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$148 sa. b.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	148	130	{ \$9 for 1913																		
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$395 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	395	385	{ \$27 for 1913																		
Shipping.																													
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$4.90 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec.	4.80	4.80	{ \$1 for 1906																		
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$53 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	53	45	{ \$3 for year ending 30.6.14																		
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	219 1/4	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	21 1/4	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14																		
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$103 b.	{ 60,000 60,000	{ £5 £5	{ all all	{ 79 79	{ Jan. Jan.	{ 50 50	{ Sept. Sept.	{ 103 103	{ 96 96	{ Final of 3 1/2 m'king 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5 1/2 on deferred shares for year 1913 Interim of 1 1/2 a/c 1914 C. No. 23																		
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	92 1/2	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70/-	Sept.	94 1/2	92 1/2	{ \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30.4.14																		
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$37 s. ex div. s.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37	37	{ \$3 for 1912																		
Refineries.																													
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$117 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	117	111	{ \$3 for 1912																		
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$35 1/2 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	35 1/2	27 1/2	{ \$3 for 1897																		
Mining.																													
Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	32/-	1,000,000	£1	all	41/-	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	34 1/2	32/-	{ Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4. making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14																		
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$37 1/2 s. div.	200,000	£1	all	31.10	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	3.75	3.60	{ 1/2 for 1909																		
Tromoh Mines Ltd.	32 1/2	160,000	£1	all	39/-	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	32 1/2	32 1/2	{ 1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913																		
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.																													
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	469 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	72	68	{ \$3.50 for year 1914																		
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ltd.	62 1/2 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	62 1/2	57	{ \$3 dividend for year 1914																		
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	51 1/2 b.	55,700	£100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	51	51	{ Tls. 5 for 1913																		
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	81 b.	36,000	£100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	85	80	{ Tls. 5 for 1914																		
Land, Hotels and Buildings.																													
Anglo French Lands	194	13,000	£100	100	128	July	120	Dec.	116	94	{ Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14																		
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	116 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	116	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14																		
H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	\$108 1/2 b.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	108 1/2	108	{ \$3 for year ending 31.12.14																		
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$6.80 sa	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/4	Jan.	7	Nov.	7	6.80	{ 45 cents for year 1914																		
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	50	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	{ \$3 for 1914																		
Shanghai Lands	1104 sa.	78,000	£50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	116	101	{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914																		
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	£71 b.	19,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	71	70	{ \$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14																		
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 s.	10,000	\$100	all	100		100		100	100	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14																		
Cotton Mills.																													
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	114 b.	20,000	£50	all	138	July	125	May	164	152 1/2	{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14																		
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	\$7 1/2 sa. & b.	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/4	Mar.	7	June	7	7	{ 50 cents 31.7.08																		
Kung Yik	13.90 b.	75,000	£10	all	14 1/2	Jan.	11	Mar.	14 1/2	13 1/2	{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14																		
Laou Kung Mow	87 1/2 b.	8,000	£100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89	86	{ Tls. 12 for 1913																		
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	98 b.	40,000	£50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	92 1/2	92 1/2	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end'g 30.6.14																		
Miscellaneous.																													
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 s.	60,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	{ 85 cents for 1914																		
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$44 1/4 sa.	10,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4 1/4	4 1/4	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06																		
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8 1/2	8.00	{ 70 cts. for 1914																		
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	8 1/2 b.	125,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34	34	{ \$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14																		
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 b.	40,000	£1	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	6.90	6.70	{ 50 cts. for 1914																		
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$5.85 b.	400,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	49	39	{ \$2.00 per share for 1914																		
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	60,000	\$70	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	184	184	{ Final of \$6 making \$8 1/2 for 1914																		
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$124 sa.	6,500	\$25	all	25	June	22	Apr.	25 1/2	26 1/4	{ Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914																		
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26 1/2 sa.	60,000	\$10	all	13/-	July	7/-	Feb.	520	5	{ Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913																		
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	4.85 b. x div.	325,000	5/-	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	4	38	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913																		
Langkats	4.39 b.	250,000	£10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/4	June	19	10	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15																		
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9.30 x div.	25,000	\$10	all	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	5	80 cts.	{ None																		
Do. (New)	80 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/4	June	19	10	{ \$1.50 for 1910.																		
Philippines Ld.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all	10		10		10	10	{ None																		
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	all	10		10		10	10	{ None																		
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20 b.	13,300	\$50	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	2 1/2	3.50	{ 35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14																		
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.10 b.	20,000	\$5	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	17 1/2	16 1/2	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.14																		
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$17 1/2 b.	27,723	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	6.90 x div.	6.50 x div.	{ 60 cts. for 1914																		
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2 b.	90,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	6	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14																		
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2 b.	31,000	\$7	all	30	June	29	Dec.	29	29	{ \$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14																		
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	29	Dec.	29	29	{ \$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14																		

## WRIGHT &amp; HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JUNE 28, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## EXCHANGE.

28th June.

Selling.

T/T ..... 1/9 7/16

Demand ..... 1/9 1/2

30 d/s ..... 1/9 9/16

60 d/s ..... 1/9 5/8

4 m/s ..... 1/9 11/16

T/T Shanghai ..... 78 1/2

Private 30 d/s sight

T/T Singapore ..... 76 1/2

T/T Japan ..... 87 1/2

T/T India ..... 135 1/2

Demand India ..... 135 1/2

T/T Bombay ..... 135 1/2

Demand Bombay ..... 135 1/2

T/T Calcutta ..... 135 1/2

Demand Calcutta ..... 135 1/2

Demand Manila ..... 87 1/2

T/T San Fco & N.Y. 42 3/4

Demand New York 42 7/8

T/T Java ..... 107 3/4

T/T Marks ..... Nom.

Demand Germany ..... 24 1/2

T/T France ..... 23 1/2

Demand Paris ..... 23 1/2

On Haiphong ..... 8 1/4 prem.

On Saigon ..... 8

On Bangkok ..... 86

Buying.

4 m/s L/C ..... 1/10 1/16

4 m/s D.P. ..... 1/10 3/16

6 m/s L/C ..... 1/10 5/16

30 d/s Sney & M. 1/10 5/16

30 d/s San Fco & N.Y. 44 1/4

4 m/s Marks ..... Nom.

4 m/s France ..... 24 1/2

6 m/s France ..... 247 1/2

Gold Leaf per tael \$58

Silver coin ..... \$11.05 nom.

Bar Silver ready ..... 23 1/16

forward

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:

Chinese ..... 20 cts. pieces \$19 3/4

Chinese ..... 10 cts. pieces \$19 3/4

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$9

Hongkong 10 cts. pieces \$8 15/16

## BANKS

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:  
60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:  
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

ROMBAY. LONDON.  
CALCUTTA. MANILA.  
CANTON. PANAMA.  
CEBU. PEKING.  
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.  
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.  
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.  
Kobe. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS 4,130,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

## THE

## YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, London, New York, San Francisco, Panama, Colon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, London, New York, San Francisco, Panama, Colon.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

## NOTICES.

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed: SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 AM to 8.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

8.00 AM to 9.00 AM. " 10 Min.

9.00 AM to 10.00 AM. " 10 Min.

10.00 AM to 11.00 AM. " 10 Min.

11.00 AM to 12.00 PM. " 10 Min.

12.00 PM to 1.00 PM. " 10 Min.

1.00 PM to 2.00 PM. " 10 Min.

2.00 PM to 3.00 PM. " 10 Min.

3.00 PM to 4.00 PM. " 10 Min.

4.00 PM to 5.00 PM. " 10 Min.

5.00 PM to 6.00 PM. " 10 Min.

6.00 PM to 7.00 PM. " 10 Min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 PM and 9.00 PM. Every 15 Min.

11.00 PM every hour.

12.00 AM to 1.00 AM. " 10 Min.

1.00 AM to 2.00 AM. " 10 Min.

2.00 AM to 3.00 AM. " 10 Min.

3.00 AM to 4.00 AM. " 10 Min.

4.00 AM to 5.00 AM. " 10 Min.

5.00 AM to 6.00 AM. " 10 Min.

6.00 AM to 7.00 AM. " 10 Min.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 11.00 PM.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not at end of full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but in for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

## BANKS&lt;/



ANTI-GERMAN FEELING  
IN THE COUNTRY.

## Reports From Home.

The following reports from Times correspondents show the state of feeling in the principal towns throughout the country.

Liverpool.—There has been no further rioting in Liverpool and district, and it is believed that the storm of indignation in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania, so far as it was represented in the wrecking of German shops, has now died down. The police continue to collect German citizens for internment, and a large number have been lodged in Bridewell until arrangements can be completed for their removal from the city.

Birmingham.—A memorial is being prepared for presentation to the Lord Mayor on behalf of the naturalized British subjects of German and Austrian descent, protesting against the inhuman methods adopted by the German Government in the killing of non-combatants, contrary to the laws and usages of civilized warfare, and in the use of poisonous gases. The Lord Mayor has already received a number of letters of condemnation, including letters from the Mexican and Colombian Consuls. The Committee of the Birmingham Iron Exchange has passed a resolution requesting persons of German or Austrian nationality, even if naturalized British subjects, to abstain from using the Exchange until further notice. The resolution will exclude 10 or a dozen members. The Committee in October last suspended all members of German or Austrian nationality who had not taken out letters of naturalization. There are no German or Austrian members of the Stock Exchange, the Corn Exchange, or the Grocery Exchange.

Bradford.—The agitation in Bradford about keeping secret the names of the naturalized Germans who on Tuesday signed a protest expressing horror at the German methods of war has resulted in the abandonment of that restriction. At first the deputation said they wished to safeguard their relatives in Germany, but as the result of another interview with the Lord Mayor they agreed to the disclosure of their names and also those of others who have since signed the protest. In all up to last night some 80 naturalized Germans had signed the protest, including many leading commercial men.

Bristol.—The committee of the Bristol Commercial Rooms and Exchange met yesterday and passed a resolution requesting all members of German, Austrian, or Turkish birth to abstain from using the rooms, whether naturalized British subjects or not.

Glasgow.—At a meeting of the Glasgow Corporation, the Lord Provost said he had received a deputation of naturalized Germans, who wished to express their horror at the sinking of the Lusitania. The Town Clerk read the following letter, which had been signed by seven prominent naturalized Germans:—"We, the undersigned citizens of Glasgow, take this opportunity to repeat with emphasis the oaths of allegiance to his Majesty the King which we took when we became naturalized British subjects. At the same time, we desire to express our unqualified condemnation of those who are responsible for the barbarous methods of warfare which have

FROM THE CHINESE  
PRESS.

## Explosion of a Powder Magazine.

A Peking telegram states that the Government has received news from Tientsin, reporting that an explosion occurred at the powder magazine at the small north gate on the morning of the 15th instant. The explosion was the result of an accident. The old magazine was being repaired, and the gunpowder was being transferred to a new magazine, when the catastrophe occurred, killing and wounding the officer in charge named Oba, and over twenty of the guards, and destroying the magazine buildings. Further details have not yet been received.

## The Bank of Chekiang.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the general meeting of shareholders held at Hangchow on March 31 last, the Bank of Chekiang will reform its constitution and change its name into the District Industrial Bank of Chekiang on and after July 1. The institution was established wholly on the lines of a Government Bank; but in view of the fact that the Bank of China has been recognised as the Government bank and entrusted by the Government to act as its treasury, the shareholders of the Bank of Chekiang have wisely adopted a resolution converting the bank into one that will chiefly devote its attention to financing industrial enterprises and meeting other requirements of the people of the province. Its articles of association have been accordingly revised, and a department for handling deposits of savings from the public will be inaugurated. All the banknotes issued by the Bank of Chekiang will be redeemed either at its head office in Hangchow or at its Shanghai branch in Peking Road.

been adopted in Germany. We have hitherto hoped that a declaration in the above form would be regarded as superfluous in view of the fact that we are British subjects. The recent movement to differentiate between natural born British subjects and naturalized British subjects causes us, however, now to address this letter to your Lordship." The Lord Provost stated that he understood that practically the whole of the naturalized Germans in Glasgow would yet associate themselves with the letter.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Demonstrations against Germans in Newcastle and Gateshead continue to create great excitement. Within a few hours 12 pork butchers' establishments in Gateshead were assailed, and a volley of stones shattered the windows. The crowd burst into some family dwellings and smashed the furniture, throwing the litter into the street. The damage is estimated at about £2,000.

## Maddening Headaches

Dull, grinding aches in the forehead, over the eyes or at the base of the brain; sharp, shooting pains through the temples and sides of the face; throbbing, maddening pains in the head—pains that set every nerve quivering in agony. All sorts of headaches and neuralgias—all sorts of external aches and pains are instantly relieved and quickly cured by LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. Just rub it in. Apply it where the pain is, let it penetrate, and the pain is gone.

Keep a bottle in the house, for it is the surest and most speedy relief for sprains, bruises, swelling, strained neck, aching back, aching feet—common as well as uncommon aches—and pains that make life a burden.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong,  
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

## POST OFFICE.

Thursday, the 1st July being a Public Holiday the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

## YAUMATEL.

1. A branch Post Office will be opened at Waterloo Road, Yaumatei on 1st July.

2. The Office will be open for the transaction of public business from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays and Holidays from 8 to 9 a.m.

3. The delivery area will include the whole district north of Austin Road and also Cheung Sha Wan and Kowloon City.

4. The Hours of delivery will be: Yaumatei 9 a.m., noon 3 p.m., and 6 p.m. Sham Shui Po 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. Kowloon City 9 a.m.

Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladron, Pelew and Marshall Islands can now be accepted for transmission.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## MAILS DUE.

Australia, Empire, 29th inst.  
Siberia, Montevideo, 30th inst.  
France, Ville de la Clotat, 1st July.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Fort Bayard—Per CHONGVA, 20th inst., 8 a.m.

Fort Bayard & Haiphong—Per HUI, 20th inst., 10 p.m.

Holhow—Per SINGAN, 29th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, U.S., South America and Canada via San Francisco and U.S. Kingdom via Canada, Europe via Siberia—Per TENYO MARU, 29th inst., 11 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Saturday, the 3rd July.)

Kuchinatsu, Japan, via Kobe, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, & Vancouver, United Kingdom via Canada—Per IXION, 29th inst., 1 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 29th June, 1.30 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 29th inst., 3 p.m.

Fernando via Keelung, Shanghai, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle (Wash.)—Per TAMBA MARU, 29th June, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per SINKIANG, 29th June, 3 p.m.

Wednesday, 30th July.

Haiphong—Per KEIJO, 30th inst., 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per MISHIMA, 30th inst., 9 a.m.

Thursday, 1st July.

Straits, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, & London—Per KATORI, 1st July 11 a.m.

Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per SINKIANG, 1st July, 5 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Tuesday 30th July.)

Friday, 2nd July.

Wel-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per KUEI-CHOW, 2nd July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 1st July, at 5 p.m.

Per KARMA, 2nd July, 10 a.m. Registration Kowloon B. C. 9.30 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 2nd July, 1 p.m.

Saturday, 3rd July.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle (Wash.) and U.S. Kingdom via Canada, Europe via Siberia—Per U. MONTAGLE, 3rd July, 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per CHANG-SHA, 3rd July 10 a.m.

Sunday, 4th July.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 4th July, 1.30 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per TEAN, 4th July, 3 p.m.

Tuesday, 6th July.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 6th July, 1.30 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per TEAN, 6th July, 3 p.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Faunang, Br. s.s. 1,410, F. C. Purkis, 27th June—Saigon, Rico—Chinese.

Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,216, Jones, 28th June—Shanghai, 28th June, General—B. & S.

Choyang, Br. s.s. 1,424, J. R. Wright, 27th June—Swatow, 28th June.

Uir, Norw. s.s. 887, S. A. Amot, 27th June—Bangkok, 19th June, Rico—T. & Co.

Kel, Maru, Br. s.s. 1,163, D. Imeldum, 27th June—Pekoh, 28th June, Rico—Order.

Ossang, Br. s.s. 1,728, Tough, 27th June—Freemantle, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Polyphenus, Br. s.s. 3,261, Arrowmith, 27th June—Muke, 22nd June, Coal—B. & S.

Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1,822, Liddell, 27th June—Wel-hai-wei, 21st June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Merionshiro, Br. s.s. 3,555, Bonnet, 27th June—Singapore, 21st June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,133, J. W. Evans, 27th June—Swatow, 28th June, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Olenfalloch, Br. s.s. 1,434, McKee, 27th June—Singapore, 21st June, Gen.—Chinese.

Teskal, Br. s.s. 3,270, W. Hindy, 28th June—Shanghai, 28th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Kato Maru, Br. s.s. 2,324, K. Nuyagaki, 27th June—Moji, 20th June, Coal—A.B.K.

## DEPARTED.

June 26.

Yoda Maru for Bangkok

Bombay Maru for Kobe via Shanghai

Sanki Maru for Calcutta via Singapore

Chili Maru for Marseilles via Saigon

Tongkoo for Haiphong

Yatohing for Yokohama via Moji

Haimun for Foochow via Swatow

Kwongkee for Shanghai

Luchoo for Shanghai

Holwing for Malacca

Wingsang for Hongkong

Nichiren Maru for Tourane

Chensang for Manila

Hopsang for Penang via Singapore

CLEARANCES AT THE  
HARBOUR OFFICE.

June 26.

Sinkiang for Canton

Talshun for Canton

Controse for Yokohama via Shanghai

Meiji Maru for Tsingtau via Swatow

Wimbleton for China via Swatow

Fukin Maru for Wakamatsu

Aibiana for Canton

June 28.

Sabine Rickers for Canton

Mentor for London via Singapore

Kanchow for Canton

Yingchow for Canton

Ixion for Vancouver via Keelung

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Yingchow from Shanghai—Mrs. Wilson, Athel D. Duchamp.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs of the 1st June, 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1914. 1915.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 28th 11.55.—The anticyclone has weakened and moved north-eastward. Pressure has increased moderately over N. Japan, and with few exceptions, has decreased slightly elsewhere; it is relatively low N. China, Manchuria and the central portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood ..... E. & S.E. wind, moderate; fine at first, cloudy later, probably some rain.

2 Formosa Channel ..... The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook ..... The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan ..... The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, 28th June, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Wootock 7a 29.55 63 sec 4 c.

Namun 6a 29.79 sec 0 c.

Bakodate 29.79 sec 0 c.

Tokio 29.85 sec 0 c.

Kochi 29.80 sec 1 c.

Nagasaki 29.68 sec 1 c.

Kagima 29.81 sec 2 c.

Naha 29.87 sec 2 c.

Ishijima 29.86 sec 4 c.

Bonin Is. 29.70 sec 1 c.

Chesoo 29.57 sec 0 c.

Whalwal 29.57 sec 0 c.

Hankow 29.54 sec 0 c.

Ichang 29.53 sec 0 c.

Kiungking 29.53 sec 0 c.

Shanghai 29.54 sec 0 c.

Gutts 29.53 sec 0 c.

Sharp P. 7a 29.59 sec 2 c.

Amoy 29.71 sec 0 c.

Swatow 29.72 sec 1 c.

Taihu 29.73 sec 0 c.

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